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REBUILDING AGRICULTURAL MARKETS PROGRAM (RAMP)

FINAL QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL, MAY, JUNE 2006 (SECOND QUARTER)

31 July 2006

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc.

REBUILDING AGRICULTURAL MARKETS PROGRAM (RAMP)

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Contract Number:	**306-C-00-03-00502-00**
Period of Performance:	**July 3, 2003 –July 2, 2006**
Contractor Name:	**Chemonics International Inc.**
Cognizant Technical Officer:	**Daniel Miller**
Contracting Officer:	**Margaret Kline**
Prime Contract Value:	**$145,352,472 (reduced from $153,352,472 in accordance with Modification No. 21 – issued 21 March 2006)**
Geographic Coverage:	**National**

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RAMP Field Office
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USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
Published on RAMP website: www.ramp-af.com

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From June 3, 2003 to July 2, 2006, Chemonics International was contracted to manage USAID/Afghanistan's $145 million Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP). 27 local and 36 international partners worked together to implement 19 Agriculture Technology and Market Development projects, 26 Infrastructure projects, 5 Rural Finance projects, and 1 national institutional capacity building project at Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Kabul.

RAMP's objective was to increase the marketable value of agricultural products by $250 million. By the program's completion, RAMP estimated its program's economic impact well surpassed this target, and will contribute more than $1.7 billion to the nation's agricultural economy.

Although all of RAMP's programmatic activities concluded by July 3, 2006, USAID granted Chemonics a two month no-cost extension to administratively close administrative close its approximately 120 subcontracts, grants and purchase orders, process all remaining invoices, and evaluate the accomplishments of all activities to compile the program's final report. In accordance with its contractual deliverables schedule, Chemonics will submit RAMP's Final Report to USAID/Afghanistan by September 30, 2006.

This document serves as RAMP's final Quarterly Report, and provides a listing of all activities by province and final summaries of each project (Job Order) implemented over the past three years. The Job Order summaries, beginning on page 20, are listed in chronological order according to the dates in which the subcontracts and grants were issued through RAMP. The summaries provide the reader with a description of each Job Order and the impact they had on farming communities and agri-entrepreneurs throughout Afghanistan.

The reader is encouraged to contact RAMP at info@ramp-af.com should he/she have any questions about the program or would like further information about individual Job Orders.

Respectfully Submitted,

John Ames
Chief of Party – Acting
Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP), Afghanistan

Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP)

Completed Activities by Province

June 2006

To learn more about any of these individual projects, please contact: info@ramp-af.com

Baghlan
Irrigation and Road Rehabilitation, JO#03: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) cleaned, widened and de-silted 51 km of canals in drains, and rehabilitated 34.9 km of farm-to-market roads in Baghlan.
Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA has established 6 greenhouses in Baghlan.
Locust Control for Increased Agricultural Production in Northern Afghanistan, JO#30: In 2004, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) implemented emergency locust control activities in northern Afghanistan, consisting of ground spraying of Moroccan Locust hopper bands with Ultra Low Volume (ULV) pesticides, and training control organizers who will in turn approach local communities affected by locusts to undertake ground spraying operations in a safe and environmentally considerate manner.
Locust Control for Increased Agricultural Production in Northern Afghanistan, JO# 31: In 2004, GOAL implemented a program to mitigate the impact of Moroccan locusts on rural livelihoods in Northern Afghanistan. Key activities included the chemical control of locusts with the provision of technical support, plastic sheeting, nets, barrels for water, ploughs and tents; monitoring of locust-infested sites and program advances through constant feedback, crop damage assessments, and locust egg-bed surveys.
Canal Rehabilitation in Baghlan, JO#43: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) cleaned 53 km of canals of the Gurgurack and Ab Qul irrigations systems. DAI is also constructing 95 water control structures and 25 culverts/bridges along the canals.
Northern Afghanistan Emergency Locust and Sunn pest Control Program; JO#50: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted emergency pest control activities based on egg bed surveys conducted in 8 districts of Baghlan province. The results indicate that the locust population will be significantly lower in most districts in 2006 and will pose a significantly less control problem than in 2005. Through 2006, FAO will continue to implement locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, and provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).

Balkh
Road Rehabilitation in Balkh, JO#17: Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation (AREA) rehabilitated 96.9 km of road in Balkh province, including the construction of culverts and other necessary road structures, improving main transportation routes leading to the main bazaar and local markets.
Grape and Nut Production Improvement, Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, **JO#29:** Roots of Peace (RoP) provided technical assistance to Afghan grape and nut producers, and training for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents; developed model farms demonstrating best practices; constructed market/collection centers; established farmer-owned businesses and farmer/trader associations; and promoted commercial sales management to re-establish and develop local, regional, and international markets for grapes, raisins and almonds. RoP activities have led to exports to India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
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Road Rehabilitation in Balkh, JO#38: Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB) (working with KRA) is rehabilitating 22 km of roadway that carries traffic from Kod Barq toward Sholgera City in Sholgera district of Balkh province.
Road Rehabilitation in Balkh, JO#38: Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency (KRA) (working with PRB) is rehabilitated 19.775 km of roadway and structures from kilometer 22 to kilometer 41.8 of the road that carries traffic from Kod Barq toward Sholgera City in Sholgera District of Balkh Province.
Northern Afghanistan Emergency Locust and Sunn pest Control Program; JO#50: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted emergency pest control activities based on egg bed surveys conducted in 8 districts of Baghlan province. The results indicate that the locust population will be significantly lower in most districts in 2006 and will pose a significantly less control problem than in 2005. Through 2006, FAO will continue to implement locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, and provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).
Balkh Irrigation System Rehabilitation: Survey and Design Component, JO#53: Helping Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO) and National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) conducted a range irrigation surveys and designed irrigation structures in Balkh province. The deliverables produced through this purchase order and subcontract contributed to the construction components carried out by other Implementing Partners contracted under J0#53.
Balkh Irrigation System Rehabilitation: Construction Component, JO#53: Ghulam Rasul and Company (GRC) is constructed the Samar Kandian cross river weir, head regulators for control of four canals and ancillary structures on the Balkhab River near Samar Kandian village of Balkh province. This is the largest irrigation project currently underway in Afghanistan and provide improved water supply to irrigate approximately 129,000 hectares of land.

Bamyan
Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) provided training in improved poultry care and production to over 750 village women in Bamyan, and introducing the women to new markets for the surplus eggs produced.

Ghazni
Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing training in improved poultry care and production to over 3,767 village women in Ghazni, and introducing the women to new markets for the surplus eggs produced.
Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development, JO#06: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) provided technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing. The project also established also established a potato tissue culture laboratory at a Ministry of Agriculture research center.
Village-Based Seed Enterprises, JO#07: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) has established 3 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who receive technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA helped the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.
On-Farm Crop Demonstrations and Best Practices, JO#08: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) developed demonstration plots for wheat, onion and potato in farmer's fields throughout Ghazni to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management.
Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA has established 6 greenhouses in Ghazni.
Bridge Construction in Aga Khil, JO#14: Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation (AREA) reconstructed the bridge (24 meters long, 3 meters high with 42 culverts) near Aga Khil in Wardak that connected Ghazni-Hazarajat market centers. AREA also rehabilitated 42 km of roads, providing improved access to markets for families Wardak and Ghazni.
Repair of Ghazni-Meray Access Road, and Road Rehabilitation in Malistan and Jaghori Districts, JO#19, #22: Ghazni Rural Support Program (GRSP) has rehabilitated 26.6 km of Loman Qarabagh road and 55 km of Jaghuri Malistan road. These roads provide access to the main Kabul-Kandahar highway from Ghazni, Andar and Qarabagh districts of Ghazni province.
Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing thechnology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through theis Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilites, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practives, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laborities to test quality of exports.

Helmand
Irrigation Canal and Drain Rehabilitation in Helmand, JO#03: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) cleaned, widened and de-silted 109 km of drains (Naway I Barakzai and Marja), and 15 km of canals (Marja) in Helmand.
Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development, JO#06: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) provided technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing. The project also established also established a potato tissue culture laboratory at a Ministry of Agriculture research center.
Village-Based Seed Enterprises, JO#07: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) has established 4 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who receive technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA helped the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.
On-Farm Crop Demonstrations and Best Practices, JO#08: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) developed demonstration plots for wheat, onion and potato in farmer's fields throughout Helmand to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management.
Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA has established 4 greenhouses in Helmand.
Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, JO# 23: Central Asia Development Group (CADG) worked closely with farmers in southern Afghanistan to increase their productive capacity, introduce value-added processing activities, and assist them in reclaiming/penetrating new regional markets for agricultural exports. Through this project, CADG established crop demonstration farms, installed drip irrigation and protected agriculture facilities, implemented intensive pest control activities, provide training in raisin and dried apricot production, and conducted market studies to assess the demand for Afghan agricultural products.
Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing technology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through this Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilities, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practices, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laboratories to test quality of exports.
Grape and Nut Production Improvement, Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, **JO#29:-** Roots of Peace (RoP) provided technical assistance to Afghan grape and nut producers, and training for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents; developed model farms demonstrating best practices; constructed market/collection centers; established farmer-owned businesses and farmer/trader associations; and promoted commercial sales management to re-establish and develop local, regional, and international markets for grapes, raisins and almonds. RoP activities have led to exports to India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

Drain Rehabilitation in Helmand, JO#43: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) completed dredging 64 km of drains in the Darweshan, Shamalan, and Upper Boghra regions of middle Helmand.
Institution Building and Advisory Services in Support of Water User Associations, JO#44: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) laid the foundation for estbalishing Water User Associations (WUAs) in Nad-i-Ali and Marja districts of middle Helmand. At the national level, DAI designed the organizational structure and chartering of WUA – so effective models could be replicated in other provinces. The project was designed to empower water users to become self financing for operation, maintenance and management of canal and drainage systems from the farm gate to the river intake.
Alternative Incomes Project, JO#46: Project Discontinued for Security Concerns. AIP, implemented by Chemonics International is an integral part of USAID's Alternative Livelihoods Strategy for Afghanistan. In close consultation with all levels of the Afghan government, communities and donor agencies, and in support of the larger government of Afghanistan counter-narcotic initiative, AIP managed labor-intensive cash-for-work infrastructure projects and community development grants supporting economically-viable alternatives to poppy production.
Project to Support Income Generation and Agricultural Training, JO#46: Through AIP, Mercy Corps International provided vocational training in agricultural and poultry production, and produced agricultural radio programs to raise awareness in best practices for food processing and domestic agriculture activities. These programs focused on particularly vulnerable segments of the population – women-led households and internally displaced people. Collectively the grantees enrolled 536 participants in vocational training programs and reached a total of 3,946 beneficiaries through literacy courses, social protection campaigns, and instructional agriculture radio programs.
Helmand Alternative Income Opportunities Program, JO#46: Through AIP, INTERSOS facilitated vocational training programs for approximately 300 men and women residing at the Mokhtar Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camp.
Income Generating & Construction Activities for Sustainable Livelihood in Helmand, J0#46: Through AIP, Voluntary Association for Rehabilitation of Afghanistan (VARA) provided vocational training in agriculture and poultry production and tailoring; and constructed two community centers for women in Nad-i-Ali and Grishk regions of Helmand.

Herat
Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is providing training in improved poultry care and production to over 1,700 village women in Herat and introducing the women to new markets for the surplus eggs produced.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project: Survey and Design Component, JO#27: Bakhtar Construction and Rehabilitation Agency (BCRC), Afghan Rehabilitation and Agricultural Organization (ARAO), and Qinaat Construction Campaign (QCC) conducted a range irrigation surveys and designed irrigation structures/bridges in Herat province. The deliverables produced through these purchase orders contributed to the construction components carried out by other Implementing Partners contracted to rehabilitate irrigation systems in Herat.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Batoor Design and Construction Incorporation (BDCI) is constructed the Trishriza 1 Arch aqueduct on Ziaratjah branch of the Guzara canal and Trishriza 2 aqueduct on Joi Malan branch of Guzara Canal. BDCI is also repairing the Kurte Soflak Paymala Awal aqueduct in Trishrizan and constructing/repairing the Kurt Khujanur RCC aqueduct in Kurt Khujanur.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Bureau of Design, Construction Implementing Services (BDCIS) constructed six bridges on the Guzara and Injil canals in Herat province. Kurt e Shalikhana bridge (Guzara Canal). Tariak vehicle bridge, Tariak footbridge, Abdul Baqi Khan bridge, Abdullah bridge, Sofiabad bridge, Ghafar bridge (Injil Canal).

Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) constructed water control and sediment flush out structures for Injil and Haft Qulb Canals in Herat province to prevent flooding on farmlands.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: European Afghan Construction Company (EACC) reconstructed and rehabilitated 4 bridges – Chal Nashin, Khalifa, Ghazi, and Molay Moazen - on the Guzara canal in Herat province.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Social & Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation (STAAR) constructed the Bande Rig Siphon on the Injil Canal crossing under Pashtan Ish located in Herat province and sited on Injil canal. The siphon is to carry water across the dry ish in a concrete flume.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Taraqi Construction Company (TCC) is constructing 3 water dividers and 31 outlets from Station 20+622 up to Station 25+951 of the Injil canal in Herat province.
Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, JO#27: Afghan Rehabilitation and Agricultural Organization (ARAO) is constructing 2 retaining walls, 2 water dividers and 15 outlets from Station 20+622 up to Station 25+951 of the Injil Canal in Herat province.
Western Afghanistan Agribusiness Program, JO#27: Catholic Relief Services (CRS) conducted demonstrations for the three high-value crops (tomatoes, cumin and saffron), trained extension workers who provided technical assistance to the farmers growing tomatoes, cumin, and saffron and provided training on strategic planning for the women's businesses and sanitation control. CRS developed the growth of small-scale agri-processing businesses, focusing particularly on women entrepreneurs. The organization linked processors and exporters with financial institutions (microfinance and banks) so they could apply for loans to expand their businesses.
Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing technology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through this Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilities, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practices, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laboratories to test quality of exports.
Institution Building and Advisory Services in Support of Water User Associations, JO#44: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) established and monitoring Water User Associations (WUAs) in Injil districts of Herat. At the national level, DAI designed the organizational structure and chartering of WUA – so effective models could be replicated in other provinces. The project is designed to empower water users to become self-financing for operation, maintenance and management of canal and drainage systems from the farm gate to the river intake.

Jawzjan
Northern Afghanistan Emergency Locust and Sunn pest Control Program; JO#50: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted emergency pest control activities based on egg bed surveys conducted in 8 districts of Baghlan province. The results indicate that the locust population will be significantly lower in most districts in 2006 and will pose a significantly less control problem than in 2005. Through 2006, FAO will continue to implement locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, and provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).

Kabul
Direct Seedling Agriculture Project - JO#08B:- International Assistance Mission (IAM) is examining effectiveness of using direct seeders for dry land wheat production at a 6 sites in Kabul and Kunduz provinces.
Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA established the Protected Agriculture Center (PAC) at the Ministry of Agriculture's Badam Bagh research center in Kabul to provide training in greenhouse installation and management. Including those at the PAC, ICARDA has established 11 greenhouses in Kabul.
Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing technology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through this Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilities, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practices, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laboratories to test quality of exports.
Locust Control for Increased Agricultural Production in Northern Afghanistan, JO#30: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) renovated the laboratory of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Irrigation (MAF).
Green Kabul Program, Reforestation, JO#32: United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) procured and distributed approximately 1 million trees throughout Kabul. Its key activities included planting fruit and forestry trees in various public locations throughout Kabul, organizing Kabul Green Week activities and coordinating an ongoing public information campaign to raise public awareness of environmental issues in Afghanistan.

Kandahar
Check Dam Construction, JO#02: Central Asia Development Group (CADG) constructed two check dams in Kandahar province, Islam Dara II (Ghorak district) and Tangriz (Khakraz district) to store the flow of rainwater runoff, and to recharge aquifers and karezes
On-Farm Crop Demonstrations and Best Practices, JO#08: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is developing demonstration plots for wheat, onion and potato in farmer's fields throughout Ghazni to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management.
Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, JO# 23: Central Asia Development Group (CADG) worked closely with farmers in southern Afghanistan to increase their productive capacity, introduce value-added processing activities, and assist them in reclaiming/penetrating new regional markets for agricultural exports. Through this project, CADG established crop demonstration farms, installed drip irrigation and protected agriculture facilities, implemented intensive pest control activities, provide training in raisin and dried apricot production, and conducted market studies to assess the demand for Afghan agricultural products.
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Fil Koh Chute Irrigation Repair, JO#33: GULSAN-Cucurova assessed the damage and repaired the Fil Koh chute in Kandahar province to avoid disruption of irrigation for the South Canal area of the Arghandab irrigation system.

Kunduz

Irrigation Rehabilitation in Kunduz, JO#03: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) cleaned, widened and de-silted 60 km of irrigation canals in Kunduz.

Road Rehabilitation in Kunduz, JO#04: Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency (KRA) rehabilitated 24.1 km of secondary roads in Khan Abad district and constructed a 390 meter gabion protection wall for the Khan Abad Dam

Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is provided training in improved poultry care and production to over 5,340 village women in Kunduz and introducing the women to new markets for the surplus eggs produced.

Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development, JO#06:- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and its subcontractors are providing seed producer groups, local traders, farmers and agriculture extension agents technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing.

Village-Based Seed Enterprises, JO#07: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) has established 6 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who receive technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA helped the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.

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Reconstruction of Road Infrastructure in Kunduz, JO# 20: Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB) rehabilitated 55.9 km of primary and secondary roads in Imam Sahib district.

Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing technology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through this Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilities, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practices, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laboratories to test quality of exports.

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Northern Afghanistan Emergency Locust and Sunn pest Control Program; JO#50: - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conducted emergency pest control activities based on egg bed surveys conducted in 8 districts of Baghlan province. The results indicate that the locust population will be significantly lower in most districts in 2006 and will pose a significantly less control problem than in 2005. Through 2006, FAO will continue to implement locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, and provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).

Nangarhar

Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is provided training in improved poultry care and production to over 5,450 village women in Nangarhar and introducing the women to new markets for the surplus eggs produced.

Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development, JO#06:- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and its subcontractors provided seed producer groups, local traders, farmers and agriculture extension agents technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing.

Village-Based Seed Enterprises, JO#07: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) has established 3 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who receive technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA helped the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.

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Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA has established 6 greenhouses in Nangarhar.

Kanday Road Rehabilitation and Diversion Canal Excavation, JO#11: Mission d'Aide au Development des Economies Rurales (MADERA) rehabilitated a 300 meter section of the road ished out between Jalalabad and Asadabad, constructed a protection wall and gabion dyke along side the road to reduce erosion, dug a diversion canal to divert part of the Kunar river to lessen the force of the flow on the newly constructed protection wall.
Improving Irrigation Systems & Water Management, JO#18: Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA) rehabilitated the hydro technical, protection and division structures at the end point (6 Km) of Nangarhar canal and sub canals 29, 30, and 31. Through this project, RSSA rehabilitated 10.3 km of irrigation canals, constructed 2 diversion dams, and rehabilitated 15.5 km of tertiary roads.
Irrigation Rehabilitation in Khewa District of Nangarhar, JO# 21: Social & Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation (STAAR) completed rehabilitation of 30 km of canals in Khewa district of Nangarhar province and built canal intakes along the Kunar River at Koti Taran and Shigee. Works were built to protect canals from overland floods.
Agricultural Produce Market Centers, JO# 34: Relief International (RI) built small market collection centers at 19 locations in Nangarhar to provide shade for produce gathered from fields at harvest.
Reclaiming Salinized and Waterlogged Farmland in Nangarhar Province, JO# 35: International Foundation of Hope (IFHope) has cleaned and dredged silt deposits from 115.5 kilometers of blocked drainage ditches in two areas of highly productive irrigated agriculture in Nangarhar Province. Dredged spoil is to be used to rehabilitate roadways along the drains.
Improving Market Access Through Road Construction, JO# 36: Humanitarian Assistance Development Foundation (HADF) and Relief International (RI) collectively rehabilitated 44.5 km of road in Kama district of Nangarhar province.
Irrigation System Protection, JO#36: Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA) cleaned and de-silted a 5 km section of sub canal 29 of Nangarhar's Main canal. Additionally, RSSA rehabilitated 5 km of road that runs parallel to the canal, and constructed/filled a 1,300 m river embankment along the road to prevent future erosion from floods.
Road Rehabilitation in Nangarhar, JO#36: Afghan Bureau for Reconstruction (ABR) rehabilitated 24.15 km of road in Pachir Wa Agam district of Nangarhar province. ABR provided necessary on-the-job training programs so laborers could effectively upgrade their skills.
Road Rehabilitation in Nangarhar, JO#36: Design and Construction Group (DCG) rehabilitated 26.8 km of road in Behsood and Shinwa districts of Nangarhar province.
Road Rehabilitation in Nangarhar, JO#38: AfghanAid rehabilitated 5 km of road between Saiphon and Lagarjoi in Nangarhar Province.
Road Rehabilitation in Nangarhar, JO#38: Alyas Afghan Construction Company (AACC) rehabilitated 21.3 km of road in Sherzad and Khogiani districts of Nangarhar province.
Road Rehabilitation in Nangarhar, JO#38: HADF rehabilitated 13 km of road in Kama district of Nangarhar province.
Nangarhar Emergency Wheat Seed Distribution, JO#48: In response to an emergency request from the Governor of Nangarhar, in December of 2005 ICARDA, RI, IFDC, IFHope, RSSA, and STAAR implemented a quick impact wheat seed distribution program in 23 districts of the province.

Parwan
Village Women's Poultry Production and Market Development, JO#05: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided training in improved poultry care and production to over 6,141 village women, and introduced poultry income generating activities to open new markets for the surplus eggs.
Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development, JO#06:- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and its subcontractors provided seed producer groups, local traders, farmers and agriculture extension agents technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing.
Village-Based Seed Enterprises, JO#07: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) has established 5 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who receive technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA helped the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.
On-Farm Crop Demonstrations and Best Practices, JO#08: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) developed demonstration plots for wheat, onion and potato in farmer's fields throughout Parwan to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management.
Protected Agriculture, JO#09: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems (greenhouses) to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region. ICARDA has established 6 greenhouses in Parwan.
Shamali Plains Road and Canal Rehabilitation, JO#10: Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED) has rehabilitated 25.6 km of secondary roads and de-silted and widened 20 kms of the Charikar canal in Shomali Plains region.
Shamali Plains Dam Reconstruction, JO#15: Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) has completed the design and reconstruction of three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River. The three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River (Charikar, Khwaja/Matak, Mahigeer) irrigate approximately 18,000 hectares of land. The canals from these dams irrigate over 40 villages.
Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems in Parwan, JO#16: Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) constructed five water diversion dams on the Salang/Ghorband river to provide water to five canals irrigating a total of 28,670 ha of farmland.
Dried Vegetable Production, Processing and Market Development, JO#26: - Development Works Canada (DWC) developed dried vegetable agribusiness that included the construction of a 6,200 square foot dehydration factory to be used for cleaning, dicing, and drying machinery, a warehouse, a small test laboratory, a classroom for the research farm and training opportunities, and a 70 meter borehole to provide clean water for washing produce and irrigating the research farm.
Grain Postharvest Storage, Milling, Processing and Market Development, JO#28: Grain Industry Alliance (GIA) introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing technology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through this Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilities, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practices, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laboratories to test quality of exports.

Grape and Nut Production Improvement, Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, **JO#29:-** Roots of Peace (RoP) provided technical assistance to Afghan grape and nut producers, and training for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents; developed model farms demonstrating best practices; constructed market/collection centers; established farmer-owned businesses and farmer/trader associations; and promoted commercial sales management to re-establish and develop local, regional, and international markets for grapes, raisins and almonds. RoP activities have led to exports to India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

Samangan

Grape and Nut Production Improvement, Agricultural Production, Processing and Market Development, **JO#29:-** Roots of Peace (RoP) is providing technical assistance in nut production and marketing and establishing nut production, processing and marketing associations throughout central Samangan. The project is linking the associations with major nut exporters operating in the region.

Wardak

Bridge Construction in Aga Khil, JO#14: Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation (AREA) reconstructed the bridge (24 meters long, 3 meters high with 42 culverts) near Aga Khil in Wardak that connected Ghazni-Hazarajat market centers. Also, 42 km of road has been rehabilitated including 42 ishes and culverts.

National

Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Afghanistan, JO#01 This is a $5 million grant to the Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development (MRRD) that channeled funds to the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Afghanistan (MISFA) - an umbrella fund that nationally supports microfinance institutions (MFIs) offering a range of financial services to those unable to access reliable sources of loan capital. MISFA financed an array of institutions that implemented an assortment of microfinance approaches in order to test their applicability in Afghanistan. This is a World Bank supported activity.

Livestock Health, Production and Marketing Improvement, JO#13: Dutch Committee For Afghanistan (DCA) created a national network of 403 private veterinary field units (VFUs) in 278 districts of 31 provinces in Afghanistan. The immediate goal of the project was to prevent further deterioration of the animal health services system already in place and to arrange for immediate vaccination and preventive treatment campaigns. The mid-term goal of the project, with a focus on business development and strengthening the organizational structure, is to enable the VFU-system to grow towards an independent, self-supporting system of provision of animal health services at village level. The longer term goal of the project is to improve livelihoods and food security in project areas by contributing to the improved health and productive capacity of local livestock

Agri-Input Dealer Training and Development Project, JO#24: -International Fertilizer Development Company (IFDC) established a national net work of agri-input dealers, and 6 regional dealer associations. The project is providing training to 2,000 agri-input dealers and developing Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation-approved extension material in improved cropping techniques and plant disease diagnosis/treatment. IFDC also worked to improve market transparency through analysis and dissemination of market information, and developing business linkages between Afghan and regional suppliers of agri-inputs.
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Agriculture Sector Training in Afghanistan, JO#25: International Arid Lands Consortium/University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (IALC/UIUC) provided education on the sustainable management and restoration of arid and semi-arid lands in Afghanistan by funding post-graduate Masters Degree programs for 10 Afghan agriculturalists through the agriculture faculty of the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. All students have completed their required course work and took auxiliary courses in Computer Applications, Teaching Methodologies, Research Methodologies, and Operation & Maintenance of Research Stations.

The Afghan Renewal Fund (The Fund), JO# 39: The purpose of this Grant, managed by Acap Partners, is to fund a contribution to the Afghanistan Renewal Fund, a venture capital fund to be managed by Acap Partners. The Fund will create a finance delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Primarily, the investments will be made in the major cities of Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif and Jalalabad.

The Afghanistan International Bank (AIB), Small and Medium Enterprise Loans, JO#40: This revolving credit facility through AIB undertakes to extend medium and large sized loans in the range of $50,000 to $500,000 to agri-enterprises. AIB's credit facility is available nationwide and to-date loans have been approved for entrepreneurs located in Kabul, Kunduz, Faryab, Herat and Baghlan.

Business Mentoring Pilot Project, JO# 41: United Nations Development Program (UNDP's) Business Mentoring Program is primarily a resource for targeted agribusinesses, identified by USAID/RAMP in cooperation with UNDP. The Business Mentoring Program assisted with a variety of activities, including designing an efficient program with a revenue stream; profiling the agribusiness' current depth of skills and needs for additional capacity; and identifying appropriate experts to deliver specific technical assistance.

Business Development Services, JO#41: Flag International provided Business Development Services (BDS) to Afghan agribusinesses with the goal of supporting their access to credit in support of RAMP's ongoing projects. Flag targeted small and medium sized agribusinesses along the value chain and offer BDS services to Afghan agribusiness to access loans, leases, equity and post-finance assistance in order to grow their businesses.

The Afghanistan Finance Company (AFC), JO#42: The AFC is a leasing credit delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), specifically in the agricultural sector. The primary aim is to finance SME activities along the value chains that are receiving support through RAMP-funded projects. There is currently very limited lending available to SMEs, especially for agro-businesses. Making leasing available in Afghanistan will not only encourage processing to begin taking place, but will also allow business owners to obtain other types of equipment without having to front the full cost of the equipment.

Institution Building and Advisory Services in Support of Water User Associations, JO#44: DAI established and monitored Water User Associations (WUAs) in Helmand and Herat provinces. At the national level, DAI designed the organizational structure and chartering of WUA – so effective models could be replicated in other provinces. The project is designed to empower water users to become self financing for operation, maintenance and management of canal and drainage systems from the farm gate to the river intake.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Institutional Capacity Building, JO#51: Chemonics and Abt Associates are providing a cadre of senior officials working to enhance the capabilities of the MAF. In addition to carrying out sectoral assessments, these individuals are creating effective systems and structures to improve the MAF's ability to develop and implement activities in support of its national objectives – outlined in its recently completed *Master Plan.*

Agriculture Input Supply Program (AISP) and Agriculture Marketing and Production Support (AMPS) Activities - JO#52 and #54: - AISP (Fall 2005) and AMPS (Spring 2006) are two separate seed and fertilizer distribution programs designed to enhance the capacity and coordination of the MAF at the national and provincial level as well as to present alternative livelihood opportunities to farmers. Through AISP, 14,000 metric tons (mt) of seed (wheat potato and onion) and 40,000 mt of fertilizer (DAP and urea) were distributed nationwide to more than 530,000 farmers in all 34 provinces. The more focused AMPS concentrates just on those provinces in Afghanistan that have some of the highest incidence of opium poppy cultivation where support for alternative livelihoods is most critical. This program is distributing high-value horticulture seeds (such as tomato, okra, cucumber, eggplant, watermelon, carrots, onions, etc.) and fertilizer to farmers residing in regions with established markets and processing centers.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Microfinance for Agri-business
Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA)
Life of Project: December 18, 2003 - August 31, 2005
Provinces: National

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#1-0003-MISFA	December 18, 2003	Frances Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$5,000,000**		

Project Description

This was a $5 million grant to the Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development (MRRD) that channeled funds to the Microfinance Investment and Support Facility Afghanistan (MISFA) - an umbrella fund that nationally supports microfinance institutions (MFIs) offering a range of financial services to those unable to access reliable sources of loan capital. MISFA financed an array of institutions that implemented an assortment of microfinance approaches in order to test their applicability in Afghanistan. This is a World Bank supported activity.

Project Impact

- Provided technical assistance and contributed $4,002,009 in loan capital to the following 12 MFIs: Ariana Financial Services Group/Mercy Corps, BRAC, CHF, AKDN, Women for Women, FINCA, CARE, WOCCU, MADERA, ACTED, and DACAAR.

- These MFIs disbursed 28,118 loans to micro-entrepreneurs engaged in agricultural activities in 17 provinces throughout Afghanistan: Kabul, Takhar, Kunduz, Bamyan, Ghazni, Baghlan, Badakshan, Herat, Balkh, Parwan, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Kapisa, Samangan, Jawsjan and Sar-i-Pul.

- Project beneficiaries borrowed loans to engage in activities focused on: agri-input supply (i.e. improved seed and fertilizer varieties), crop and livestock production, timber product market systems, value-added processing, wholesaling, marketing, trade and export.

- MISFA achieved excellent repayment results – maintaining an average portfolio at risk less than 90 days under 2%.

- Successfully introduced new loan products, previously unavailable in Afghanistan, including: micro-leasing of small-scale farming and processing equipment, services targeting agrarian Kuchi nomads and agricultural traders, and the refinancing of loans for farmers in need of opium production debt relief.

- MISFA was extremely effective in promoting the services of its partnering MFIs and increasing the public awareness of microfinance in general through the dissemination of English, Dari and Pashto newsletters and posters.

Women for Women's Loan Officer with two of her clients in Sheena-Bagrami

- Through extensive cooperation with RAMP and its partner institutions, MISFA was able to meet and exceed all of its contractual targets, and significantly contributed to the operational sustainability and growth of micro-finance industry throughout Afghanistan.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Kandahar Check Dams
Central Asia Development Group (CADG)
Life of Project: October 15, 2003 - August 15, 2004
Province: Kandahar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#2-0002-CADG	October 15, 2003	James Huddleston	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$130,272**		

Project Description
CADG constructed two check dams in Kandahar province, Islam Dara II (Ghorak district) and Tangriz (Khakraz district) to store the flow of rainwater runoff, and to recharge aquifers and karezes.

Project Impact
Years of drought in southern Afghanistan led to the rapid depletion of underground water resources, which fed the traditional *karez* (subterranean canals) irrigation systems in most villages. The two check dams constructed by CADG charge approximately six karez systems in the region. These dams allow villagers to harvest rainwater and divert it towards underground aquifers feeding previously unproductive farmland.

Collectively these two dams have improved irrigation to 3,000 hectares of farmland.

Check Dam Construction	Province	District	Dams Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Islam Dara II	Kandahar	Ghorak	1	1	100%
Tangriz	Kandahar	Khakraz	1	1	100%
		Total:	**2**	**2**	**100%**

Tangriz Check Dam in Khakraz district, Kandahar province constructed by CADG through RAMP.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Irrigation and Road Rehabilitation in Kunduz, Baghlan and Helmand

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)
Life of Project : October 21, 2003 - July 15, 2005
Provinces: Kunduz, Baghlan, Helmand

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#3-0002-DAI	October 21, 2003	Mhd. Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$3,634,404**		

Project Description

DAI rehabilitated/cleaned 235 km of canals and drains throughout Kunduz (60 km), Baghlan (51 km) and Helmand (124 km) provinces and rehabilitated 34.9 km of farm-to-market roads in Baghlan province.

Project Impact

- In Kunduz, Baghlan, and Helmand, DAI rehabilitated 235 km irrigation canals and drains, improving irrigation to 69,700 hectares of farmland. Activities included de-silting and widening irrigation canals, and repairing/replacing water intakes, canal banks, protection walls, turnouts, and sluice gates. The project's provision of a reliable, timely supply of water resulted in substantially increased crop yields.

Local farmers working to de-silt the Darqad canal

- In Baghlan DAI rehabilitated a total of 34.9 km of farm-to-market roads. The roads provide service to a population of 92,804; of who 59,940 reside in the area of the road corridor and the remaining 32,900 reside outside the catchment area, but depend on the road for services.

Canal / Drain Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km of Canals / Drains Rehabilitated		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Chardara Canal	Kunduz	Chardara	60	60	100%
Darqad Canal	Baghlan	Puli Khumri	21	21	100%
Bala Doori Canal	Baghlan	Puli Khumri	30	30	100%
Marja Drainage System	Helmand	Naway i Barakzai and Marja	109	109	100%
Boghra Canal	Helmand	Marja	15	15	100%
		Total:	**235**	**235**	**100%**
Road Rehabilitation	**Province**	**District**	**Km of Roads Rehabilitated**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Jue Naw Road	Baghlan	Puli Khumri	12.2	12.2	100%
Darqad Road	Baghlan	Puli Khumri	7.8	7.8	100%
Mongalha Road.	Baghlan	Puli Khumri and Dahana-I-Ghori	14.9	14.9	100%
		Total:	**34.9**	**34.9**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Kunduz Road and Khan Abad Irrigation System Rehabilitation
Kunduz Reconstruction Agency (KRA)
Life of Project: October 10, 2003 - May 31, 2005
Province: Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#4-0002-KRA	October 10, 2003	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$508,671**		

Project Description
KRA rehabilitated 24.1 km of secondary roads in Khan Abad district and constructed a 390 m gabion protection wall for the Khan Abad Dam.

Project Impact
- The 24.1 km of road rehabilitated by KRA provide the fundamental base for the socio-economic transformation of 32,773 people, who now have improved access to regional market centers. Because of these improvements, more vehicles are traveling on the roads, and travel time and transportation costs have significantly decreased.

- KRA's construction of the 390-meter protection wall along the Khan Abad Dam has already proven effective in preventing flooding and uncontrolled diversion of scarce water away from farmland. The Khan Abad Dam irrigation system now provides improved irrigation to 40,000 hectares of farmland, reaching 90,000 families.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km of Road Rehabilitated		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Tarnab - Boin Road	Kunduz	Khan Abad	11.5	11.5	100%
Nik Pai - Jangal Bashi Road	Kunduz	Khan Abad	12.6	12.6	100%
		Total:	**24.1**	**24.1**	**100%**
Protection Wall Construction	**Province**	**District**	**Meters of Wall Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Dam protection wall construction	Kunduz	Khan Abad	390	390	100%
		Total:	**390**	**390**	**100%**

Before: 11. 5 km mark of the Nik Pai – Jangal Bashi road segment, February 2004.

After: 11. 5 km mark of the Nik Pai – Jangal Bashi road segment, February 2005.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Development of Rural Poultry Production Activity
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Life of Project: November 3, 2003 – June 30, 2006
Provinces: Nangarhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Parwan, Ghazni, Bamyan, Herat

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#5-0004-FAO	November 3, 2003	Daad Mohammad Amir	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$3,504,230**		

Project Description
FAO formed village 1,020 poultry production groups (VPPG) in 654 villages in seven provinces, through which it provided training to over 28,000 rural women in improved poultry care to increase household incomes. Women participating in the program received chickens, feed, and coops as necessary inputs to start their own micro-enterprises producing eggs to sell at local markets.

Project Impact
Village poultry are almost exclusively kept by women and the social and cultural conditions imply that any development activity with rural women in Afghanistan can only be done through female staff. Through this project FAO trained 182 women technicians to in turn train over 28,000 women in poultry production and marketing. The beneficiaries received training in Basics about Poultry Production (5 lessons), Feeding and Watering (10 lessons), The Chicken Coop and Equipment (4 lessons), Breeding Management (15 lessons) and Poultry Health (12 lessons). At the end of their training, women participating in the program receive chickens, feeders, drinkers, feed and coops to start their own micro-enterprise.

Through the program, FAO established 1,020 Village Poultry Production Groups (VPPG), which served as associations through which the participants can regularly receive veterinary care and have a reliable source of feed and supplemental inputs to expand their businesses. Each VPPG appointed a Village Group Leader (VGL) who received supplemental training and was responsible for delivering vaccinations (Newcastle) to the chickens, and marketing the eggs to local markets on behalf of the women.

By the end of RAMP, FAO's rural poultry production project had achieved the following results:

Indicator	Province							Total
	Parwan	Nangarhar	Kunduz	Baghlan	Ghazni	Herat	Bamyan	
Villages Worked In	156	177	81	70	105	40	25	**654**
VPPGs established	225	431	117	54	98	70	25	**1,020**
Total Women Technicians Trained	31	31	37	20	29	21	13	**182**
Classes organized for beneficiaries	4,657	2,925	5,493	2,584	2,846	2,650	1,018	**22,236**
Selected women attended and completed training	6,141	5,450	5,340	4,403	3,767	2,000	1,000	**28,101**
Pullets (No)	88,261	58,020	64,644	56185	53,800	18,482	15,000	**354,392**
Chicken coops completed	9,009	8,884	5,771	5,574	3,767	2,000	1,000	**36,005**
Feed (Kg)	121,976	78,432	128,000	107,848	91,907	50,000	25,002	**603,165**
Birds vaccinated	540,608	338,310	484028	218,247	152,404	23019	987	**1,757,603**

FAO conducted a detailed survey of 30,947 households covered by the project in five provinces (Parwan, Kunduz, Jalalabad, Baghlan and Ghazni)[1], before training and 3,631 households (about 12

[1] Data on Bamyan and Herat were not included since the Project started later than the other provinces.

percent of the original households) after receiving training. The results reflect the combined effects of the training program and the influence of the VPPGs' services.

The results have shown that households practicing traditional methods of poultry rearing had an average flock size of 2.5 local hens (max. 5.7 hens) which lay approximately 125 eggs per year (max. 309 eggs). With very little or no direct financial investment for inputs this system produces an average family income per year from poultry of about $12 - $13 (max. $30) from eggs production and an estimated $12 - $13 (maximum $30) from bird production.

After the introduction of the training modules and the improved management of the flocks, surveyed families had an average flock size of 15.4 hens and an estimated average total yearly production of 2,410 eggs (max. 2,830 eggs). Direct investments by the selected families for supplementary feed and animal health care of about 98.4 US$ resulted in products for sale or home consumption with an average net profit of approximately 144 US$ (max. about 250 US$) only from eggs production. Key factors for the significantly increased income were the improved breed, better technical knowledge and husbandry practices used, and better health status and survival rate of the birds. Under the present economic conditions the improved system clearly produced higher incomes than the traditional system.

Women in Village Poultry Production Group (VPPG) receiving training in poultry production.

According to the same survey:

- 93% of surveyed households experienced an increase in their poultry flock (1.76% decreased; 4.86% unchanged).
- 95.8% of beneficiaries experienced a reduction of poultry mortality (1.47% decreased; 2.68% unchanged).
- 69.6% of family experienced less than 10% mortality in their flocks, 26.4% reported a mortality rate comprised form 10 and 25%, while the remaining 4% report mortality rate greater than 25% (it includes mainly predation and disasters like flooding).
- The practice of vaccinating poultry increase from 0.7% of surveyed villagers before training to 95.8 % of beneficiaries
- 97.8 % of surveyed households' beneficiaries reported a significant increase of eggs production and 91% said that families' eggs consumption had increased (6.7% decreased, 2.3 not changed).
- 95.9% experienced and increase in egg selling.
- 95.8% stated that difficulties in managing their poultry flock had decreased.

FAO carried out random survey in order to estimate the number of eggs produced by women beneficiaries. The estimation covers 18,858 beneficiaries with on-going egg production. It is estimated that according to the stage of poultry flock production, they produced about 39,766,000 eggs from January 2005 to June 2006. The total value, considering the price fluctuation of eggs during the abovementioned period, has been estimated $3,985,458.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Virus-free Potato Seed Production and Market Development
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
Period of Performance: November 10, 2003 – April 30, 2006
Provinces: Parwan, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Helmand, Kunduz, Bamyan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#6-0004-ICARDA	November 10, 2003	Abdul Qahar Samin	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		$695,645		

Project Description

ICARDA provided technical guidance in needs assessment, machinery and equipment needs, purchase of start-up inputs, and training for virus-free potato seed production, multiplication, storage and marketing. The project also established also established a potato tissue culture laboratory at a Ministry of Agriculture research center.

Project Impact

Seed production and multiplication at farm-level

- Provided technical assistance on seed production and multiplication at farm-level to seed producer groups in six provinces. These groups collectively produced 3,074 metric tons of high quality clean seed potatoes of Kufri Chandarmukhi (732.0 mt) and Desiree (2,342 mt) varieties.

- Established 72 demonstration plots in five provinces to test the performance of potato varieties in different ecological zones of the country, and to disseminate the modern technologies to the end users. Under the strict supervision of the project team an amount of 225.0 mt potatoes were produced at Ghazni, Helmand, Nangarhar and Parwan provinces. This production was free from diseases and could also be used as seed for further multiplication.

- Average potato yield increased by 40 % due to the introduction of improved varieties and associated technologies.

- Trained a total of 1,125 farmers, staff of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Irrigation (MAI) and NGOs in integrated crop management (ICM), integrated disease management (IDM), aphid monitoring and in post-harvest management and marketing of potato seed.

Developing and strengthening micro-propagation facilities for basic seed production

- Established a tissue culture laboratory and a screen house facility at the Ministry of Agriculture Badam Bagh Research Station in Kabul.

- Trained 12 MAI personnel in tissue culture, micro-propagation and mini-tuber production techniques. Micro-propagation cultures of four improved varieties (Kufri Chandramukhi, Desiree, Kufri Badshah, Kufri Phukraj) were established and multiplied. *In vitro* plantlets of four potato varieties were transplanted in green house for mini-tuber production

Potato storage and marketing

- Built 35 country stores in Ghazni (9), Nangarhar (7), Parwan (5), Helmand (5), Kunduz (2), Bamyan (7), providing an economical and improved way of seed potato storage. Each store is 6x 5x 4 meters in size with a capacity of 20 metric tons each. Total capacity of these stores is over 720 mt. Farmers stored 310 mt of seed potato during 2004-2005.

- Over 1,000 small farmers and 100 MAI extension workers from Ghazni, Helmand, Kunduz, Nangarhar and Parwan provinces were formally trained on clean seed production and marketing to boost potato as profitable cash and food crop in Afghanistan. Additionally, 2824 farmers were trained on improved potato production technologies through 30 field days. Over 20,000 farmers, extension workers, village elders, and staff of other agencies have directly benefited from project activities.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Village-Based Seed Enterprises Program
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
Life of Project: November 10, 2003 – June 30, 2006
Provinces: Parwan, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Helmand, Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#7-0004-ICARDA	November 10, 2003	M. Alem Alemi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,638,468**		

Project Description

ICARDA established 21 village-based seed enterprises (VBSE) to respond to the need for reliable sources of quality agri-inputs throughout Afghanistan. The VBSEs each comprise of at least 10 farmers who received technical assistance from ICARDA on appropriate machinery, equipment, storage facilities, start-up inputs, and business management. ICARDA is also helping the VBSEs create operational by-laws, navigate business registration procedures, and identify financial services providers.

Project Impact

- The objective of this project was to establish farmer-led seed production and marketing units or Village Based Seed Enterprises (VBSEs) and enable them in helping other farmers to get ready access to quality seed of improved crop varieties in Afghanistan. The rationale is that such efforts will facilitate the process of farmer to farmer diffusion and use of improved genetic material, increase and diversify crop productivity to support viable rural economies while contributing to the restoration of food security and enhancement of farm income in rural households. In full integration with RAMP's complementary market development initiatives, the following results have been achieved during the three years of implementing the project:

- Following initial assessment and in-depth discussions with groups of progressive farmers who have shown willingness and interest in seed production in Afghanistan, twenty one (21) VBSEs were successfully established and developed in 21 districts of the target provinces of Ghazni, Helmand, Kunduz, Nangarhar, and Parwan. Each VBSE comprised a group of 10 to 15 progressive farmers to whom ICARDA provided initial seed stock of the best locally adapted varieties for multiplication and marketing. These varieties were identified through crop evaluation trials conducted by ICARDA and FAO at the research farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI). Overall, the 21 VBSEs involve 254 entrepreneurial farmers who carried out all agronomic and post-harvest operations with technical assistance from ICARDA and MAI.

VBSEs Established

Province	VBSE Name (District)	Year Established	Farmer Membership
Ghazni	Markas Ghazni	2005	10
	Khoja Omari	2005	9
	Qarabagh	2004	12
Helmand	Bolan	2005	9
	Grishk	2005	10
	Nad-i-Ali	2005	10
	Naway i Barakzai	2005	10
Kunduz	Archi	2005	13
	Aliabad	2004	15
	Chardara	2004	10
	Imam Sahib	2005	15
	Khan Abad	2005	15
	Markaz	2004	14
Parwan	Charikar	2004	10
	Jabalsaraj	2004	10
	Bagram	2005	10
Nangarhar	Khewa	2005	9
	Behsoud	2004	12
	Surkhroud	2004	20
	Khugyani	2005	10
	Kama	2004	16
		Total:	**21**

- The 21 VBSEs are fully operational and profitable with a total seed production of 2,597 tons per year, based on the first two years of the project when harvesting was fully completed.

- On average, each VBSE allocated more than 20 hectares of land for production of quality seed of four subsistence crops (wheat, rice, mung beans, and potatoes) and vegetables (tomatoes and onions) for income diversification. The average production is 226 tons of quality seed per VBSE per year. The seed produced is mechanically processed, packaged, tested for quality, stored and sold directly to other farmers, NGOs and other development agencies in the respective districts and beyond.

- Five studies were completed: a baseline survey that assessed the status of crop yields, farm household income, crop varieties, and market conditions was conducted in the spring 2004 followed by post harvest surveys in the fall 2004and 2005 to compare results obtained with existing baseline information. Two surveys to assess the demand for quality seed of improved varieties were also carried in 2004 and 2005 since they form the basis for the production operations of VBSE and their profitability. Results provided useful information for the VBSEs in terms of planning and management of their operations, and regarding impacts being achieved with other farmers at the community level.

Farmers in Khewa, Nangarhar weeding a VBSE wheat seed multiplication plot.

- 16 training courses were organized and benefited 606 farmer entrepreneurs who are member of the VBSEs, extension staff of MAI, and other stakeholders. The curriculum of the training included a broad range of subjects such as seed technology, seed enterprise operation and management, business planning for seed enterprises, seed marketing and promotion. The expectation is that farmers' knowledge and skills developed through these courses will ensure profitability of seed operations, good performance, and sustainability of the VBSEs.

- 29 farmer field days and field demonstrations conducted at the fields of VBSEs were completed to show the performance of quality seed of improved varieties. As a result 1,692 farmers were effectively trained while it is estimated that 2,786 farmers were reached separately through extension agents.

- During 2004-2005 cropping season alone, 17 VBSEs collectively produced 3,916 tons of seed of wheat, rice, potatoes and mung beans. Where farmers saved their seed for next year's planting, a significant increased yield was observed that will go far beyond the life of the project. Assessment of seed production capacity and profitability demonstrated a total net income of $846,130 for all the 17 VBSES through production and marketing of seed in a single year.

- The VBSEs provided continuous flow of quality seed of desired cultivars as well as improved varieties within the mobility zone of farmers and at affordable prices. The effort enabled other farmers to raise their productions and income. It is estimated that by the end of 2006 average yields for the target crops will increase by 10 %. A total of 245,066 families or 1,960,528 individuals will benefit from the quality seed production and marketing in the five target provinces and beyond.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Crop Demonstration Best Practices Project
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
Life of Project: November 10, 2003 – June 30, 2006
Provinces: Parwan, Ghazni, Nangarhar, Helmand, Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager Contact*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#8A-0004-ICARDA	November 10, 2003	Abdul Qahar Samin	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,505,481**		

Project Description

ICARDA established 966 demonstration plots in farmers' fields throughout 27 districts of five provinces to facilitate the rapid diffusion and adoption of new technologies, improved and adapted agri-input varieties, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management. Demonstrations focused on nine principal crops: wheat, rice, mung bean, potato, onion, tomato, okra, peanuts, and cotton.

Project Impact

The overall aim of the project was to contribute to RAMP's objectives of increasing agricultural productivity and rural incomes by demonstrating available improved technologies on farmers' fields, focusing on improved varieties of field and vegetable crops that are adapted to local conditions, improved field irrigation management practices, and appropriate crop management practices. ICARDA designed the he demonstrations to show farmers the advantages of improved varieties and crop management practices, compared to their traditional practices. The demonstrations encompassed a limited number of variants, focusing on very specific aspects, so that the farmers can easily interpret the results. In addition to using improved seed varieties, ICARDA demonstrated through their farms best practices for fertilizer doses, seed rates, weed control, irrigation scheduling, and transplanting (in case of rice and onions) were also included in the program.

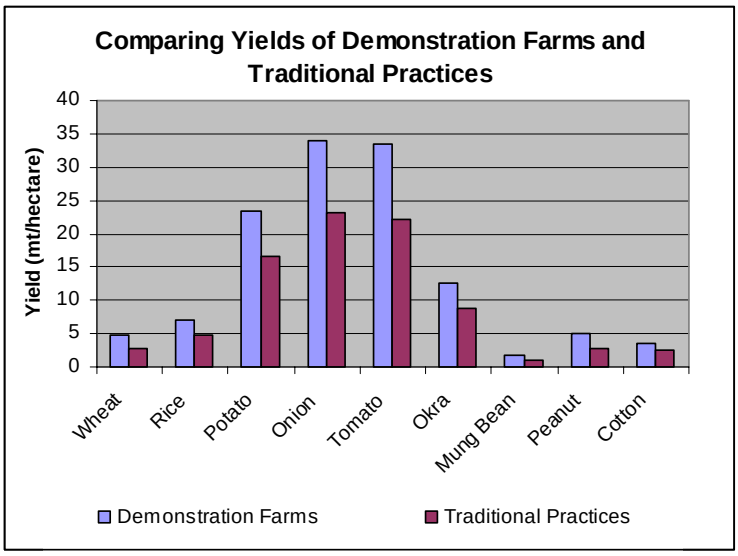
Farmers in Nangarhar transplanting onions into demonstration plot

In the first year, demonstrations were established based on current knowledge of best practices and available technological options. Also during the first year, the project conducted surveys within the farming communities in each district to ascertain farmers' preferences, existing constraints affecting the adoption of the improved practices. Demonstrations in subsequent years were adjusted accordingly.

On the farms, ICARDA demonstrated the effectiveness of the following improved crop varieties:

- Rice: Kunduz-1
- Wheat: Gul-96, Solh -2002, Amu-99, Roshan-96, Lalmi- 2, Mazar-99 and Dima-96.
- Potato: Chandramukhi, Desiree and Cardinal
- Onion: Red Creole
- Tomato: Kabul 64 and Rio Grand
- Mung bean: Nayab-92
- Okra: Shazadgai and Pusa Swani
- Cotton: Acala 15 17-99
- Peanut: Virginia Jumbo

On the demonstration farms, ICARDA hosted a total of 68 field days for farmers from neighboring communities and published 17 technical publications and one poster with practical and simple information for awareness creation and diffusion of information that sped up the process of technology adoption. About 1,000 farmers were directly trained through participatory demonstrations, and more than 8,700 farmers, extension agents, NGOs staff have been trained during field days



The demonstration plots on 9 crops showed an average increase in yield of 52.38 percent in comparison to traditional practices. The impact of improved varieties of wheat, rice, potatoes, onions and tomatoes with an assumed modest adoption rate of 10 percent in the 5 target provinces would lead to an average income of $19,386,876. In addition, the impact of improved agronomic practices such as seed rate, fertilizer and irrigation in the same provinces is expected to save farmers up to $26,265,000.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Direct Seeding Agriculture Project
International Assistance Mission
Life of Project: October 19, 2004 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Kabul and Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#8B-0004-IAM	October 19, 2005	Abdul Qudous	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$62,579**		

Project Description

IAM tested the effectiveness of using John Deere 1560 direct seeder for dry land wheat and chickpea production at a six sites in Kabul and Kunduz provinces.

Project Impact

- A total of 19 trials and demonstrations were planted using the John Deere 1560 direct seeder in three areas of Kunduz province: Alibad; Madressa; and Khanabad and one of Kabul: Chemtala.
- Necessary agronomic activities including seeding, spraying, weeding, harvesting and threshing were carried out under close observation of the land holders.
- A number different management choices were implemented for use of the John Deere 1560 direct seeder alongside locally managed plots for comparison and data collected. Plantings involved varying the use of sprays, fertilizer, crops, varieties, seed rates, and the use of mulch.

Chickpea planting trials at an IAM demonstration farm in Kunduz

- 14 Field days were carried out in order for over 600 local farmers, government employees, NGOs and representatives from Takhor University and the local Kunduz agricultural high school to see the equipment in operation, results, and for us to consult with farmers on their perceptions and take on their advice and thoughts.
- The program has contributed to learning in Government and the NGO and Farming communities and an increase in awareness and interest in conservation agriculture and mechanization for rain fed agriculture. It has also produced some key learning for development of appropriate seeding technology for rain fed agriculture.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Future Activities

The John Deere 1560 offers a number of benefits. Some are easily recognized by farmers and some are not There are also some negative farmer perceptions and additional challenges that it faces.

More formal field days gave over 600 people opportunity to visit our work. Kunduz farmers and extension worker discuss IAM's chickpea planting techniques.

Summary of Confirmed Benefits of John Deere 1560

- More than 20% quicker planting for wheat, up to much more for large fields and in heavy soils.
- Three times faster planting for chickpea.
- Can plant into dryer soils: extending planting window.
- Very quick germination for late planting into moist soils by shallow placement of seed.
- Seed savings of 20%.
- Economic use of DAP.
- Savings on labor at planting.
- No yield penalties for conventionally sown crops in subsequent years.
- Potential for a minimum of 10% better yields for wheat after break crops and much higher in good rainfall years.

Direct-seeded winter wheat in Alibad, Kunduz: planted when traditional techniques did not allow people to plant because of dry weather.

Outstanding Challenges for John Deere 1560

- Straw cannot be left on the surface due to grazing rights and the value of straw: bare soils sown with the JD1560 can have reduced infiltration of rain water.
- Farmer perceptions regarding the surface left after planting is very negative and stubborn: lots of extension would be required. Farmers suggest that the land is tilled before planting.
- In some cases herbicide is required to realize the economic gain, this requires further machinery and good water.
- The tool is very expensive to import: copying or repair would also be difficult.
- In low rainfall years the increased benefits of the machine is not high enough to justify the capital outlay.

Quarterly Report	Q1 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Introducing Protected Agriculture in Marginal and Water Deficient Areas

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
Life of Project: November 10, 2003 – March 30, 2006
Provinces: Baghlan, Ghazni, Helmand, Kabul, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Parwan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#9-0004-ICARDA	November 10, 2003	M. Alem Alemi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,279,682**		

Project Description

ICARDA introduced protected agriculture technology for cash crop production in marginal and water deficit areas of Afghanistan. The project is promoting the adoption of affordable and sustainable protected agricultural systems to produce high value crops, using marginal or otherwise non-productive lands and water more efficiently. The project demonstrates the effective use of greenhouse facilities, and then links farmers interested in investing in greenhouses on their own properties with financial services providers in their region.

Off-season crops in ICARDA greenhouse that survived through winter temperatures dropping below 17 C°.

Project Impact

- Established a Protected Agriculture Center (PAC) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Irrigation's Badam Bagh research station. The center serves as a demonstration unit for the production of high-value crops under greenhouses (GH); a training center for growers, extension agents, agriculture engineers and NGO personnel in all protected agriculture aspects and techniques; central point for technical support and advisory services in protected agriculture, and a manufacturing center for fabricating plastic greenhouses. 15 Afghan technicians have been trained on manufacturing GHs structures at the PAC.

ICARDA technicians in Ghazni helping a farmer plant tomato seeds in his greenhouse.

- Manufactured an installed a total of 65 plastic GHs (30 m x 9m x 3.25m) on farmers' fields in Baghlan, Ghazni, Helmand, Kabul, Kunduz, Nangarhar and Parwan provinces. Of the total, RAMP covered the entire cost of the 35 GH. For the remaining 30, RAMP engaged in a cost sharing mechanism where the program contributed 50 percent of the cost, Mercy Corps contributed 25 percent, and the farmers themselves contributed 25 percent.

- Each GH includes a water pump, generator for the pump, water reservoir tank, tank stand and pipes, drip irrigation system, and well. The entire manufacturing and installation cost is $2,850. Growers received technical training on GH preparation and cultivation of different high value crops including cucumber, tomato, lettuce, peppers, melons, and herbs.

- Facilitated Eighteen (18) training courses organized on the following subject: greenhouse manufacturing, installation of GH; GH Management & Integrated Production and Protection Management (IPPM).

- Organized 3 on-the-job GH management training courses outside of Afghanistan, at the Bossaily Training Center in Egypt and Rumais Research Center in Oman for 3 weeks each.

- Held 6 workshops/seminars organized for policymakers, ministry technical staff, NGOs and farmers.

- Organized 7 Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) organized for practical sessions and experiences sharing among current and potential growers in the six provinces.

- Eight training manuals on greenhouse installation, climate control, irrigation & fertigation, management of drip irrigation, nursery preparation & production for cash crops and vegetable production in GH were prepared, translated into local languages and distributed to trainees.

- Provided agriculture extension services nearly 500 beneficiaries including farmers, Ministry staff and NGO personnel.

Province	District	Greenhouses Established	
		100% Funded by RAMP	50% Funded by RAMP
Ghazni	Central	4	
	Khoja Omari	1	
	Qarabagh	1	
Helmand	Central	3	
	Grishk	1	
	Nad-i-Ali	1	
	Nawa	1	
Kunduz	Central	1	10
	Aliabad	2	2
	Chardara	2	5
	Imam Sahib	1	
Parwan	Charikar	3	
	Jabalsaraj	1	
	Bagram	2	
Nangarhar	Jalalabad	2	
	Behsoud	1	
	Surkhroud	3	
Kabul	Bagram	1	
	Chardehi	1	
	Charasiab	1	
	Shakardara	1	
	Deh Sabz	1	
Baghlan	Central		3
	Pul-i-Khumri		1
	Khinjan		1
Takhar	Central		8
	Total:	35	30
	Grand Total:	65	

- Established a market database for proper production of 7 GH crops: egg plant, tomato, pepper, sweet pepper, cucumber, squash, and green beans.

Protected agriculture (PA) was very promising with respect to the use of marginal land, labor and water, and had effectively made positive impacts on the income generation capacity of many growers. There is substantial evidence that the technology is economically viable in the context of Afghanistan. For example, cucumber production in the past spring season generated additional farm income of Afs 13,200 to 78,000 per grower, and net income (above total production costs) ranging from a moderate loss into positive territory that is as high as Afs 35,500. Therefore, success levels vary among growers.

The PA project has achieved impressive results compared to the milestones set for the end of the second year. The efforts invested in its implementation are paying off as many potential growers are attracted to the greenhouse technology and are willing to adopt or at least try it. Generally, growers' performance with protected agriculture is mixed as one would expect from any new technology; some are picking up quickly and easily the techniques, doing well whereas others are not. There are indications that the advantages of PA technology are being felt in the six provinces and beyond in terms of labor, land and water use efficiency as well as income generation. Farmers and other stakeholders have generally a good perception of the PA technology amid some constraints such as controlling the temperature, humidity, pest or diseases, and soil preparation before planting. Similarly, the issue of credit or financial support towards acquiring the greenhouse structure, availability of construction materials and specialized inputs are extremely important and should be addressed to achieve a wide adoption of the technology.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Shomali Plains Road and Canal Rehabilitation
Agence d'aide a la Cooperation et au Developpement (ACTED)
Life of Project : December 1, 2003 - October 31, 2005
Province: Parwan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#10-0002-ACTED	December 1, 2003	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$729,109**		

Project Impact
ACTED rehabilitated 25.6 km of secondary roads and de-silted and widened 20 km of the Charikar canal in Shomali Plains region of Parwan province.

Project Impact
- ACTED has rehabilitated 25.6 km of three separate road segments in Charikar, Parwan. Consequently, travel time needed to transport produce from farms to market has been reduced by 55% – 75%. These roads service approximately 32,500 people in their catchment area.

- The Nahri Charikar Canal provides irrigation facilities to an estimated 7,000 hectares in six valleys. In order to restore the original capacity of the canal to deliver water, ACTED cleared and de-silted 20 km of the canal network, allowing the canal irrigation water to once again flow freely through the Shomali Plains to beneficiary farmers. This project has provided improved irrigation to 14,000 hectares of farmland.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km of Roads Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Sinjid Dara Road	Parwan	Charikar	4.2	4.2	100%
Canal Road	Parwan	Charikar	11.8	11.8	100%
Main Shakh Road	Parwan	Charikar	9.6	9.6	100%
		Total:	**25.6**	**25.6**	**100%**
Canal Rehabilitation	**Province**	**District**	**Km of Canals Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Nahri Charikar Canal	Parwan	Charikar	20	20	100%
		Total:	**20**	**20**	**100%**

Following is a collection of 'Before and After' photos of ACTED's work on the Canal and Main Shakh Road segments.

Before: Canal road at 4.6 km mark before rehabilitation

After: Canal road at 4.6 km mark after ACTED's rehabilitation work.

Before: Canal road at 5.3 km mark before rehabilitation

After: Canal road at 5.3 km mark after ACTED's rehabilitation work.

Before: Main Shakh at 1.8 km mark before rehabilitation

After: Main Shakh at 1.8 km mark after ACTED's rehabilitation

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Kanday Road Rehabilitation and Diversion Canal Excavation
Mission d'Aide au Developement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan (MADERA)
Life of Project : December 15, 2003 – August 31, 2004
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#11-002-MADERA	December 15, 2003	Khodaidad Mahmood	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$448,100**		

Project Description

MADERA rehabilitated a 300 meter section of the road washed out between Jalalabad and Asadabad, constructed a protection wall and gabion dyke along side the road to reduce erosion, dug a diversion canal to divert part of the Kunar river to lessen the force of the flow on the newly constructed protection wall.

Project Impact

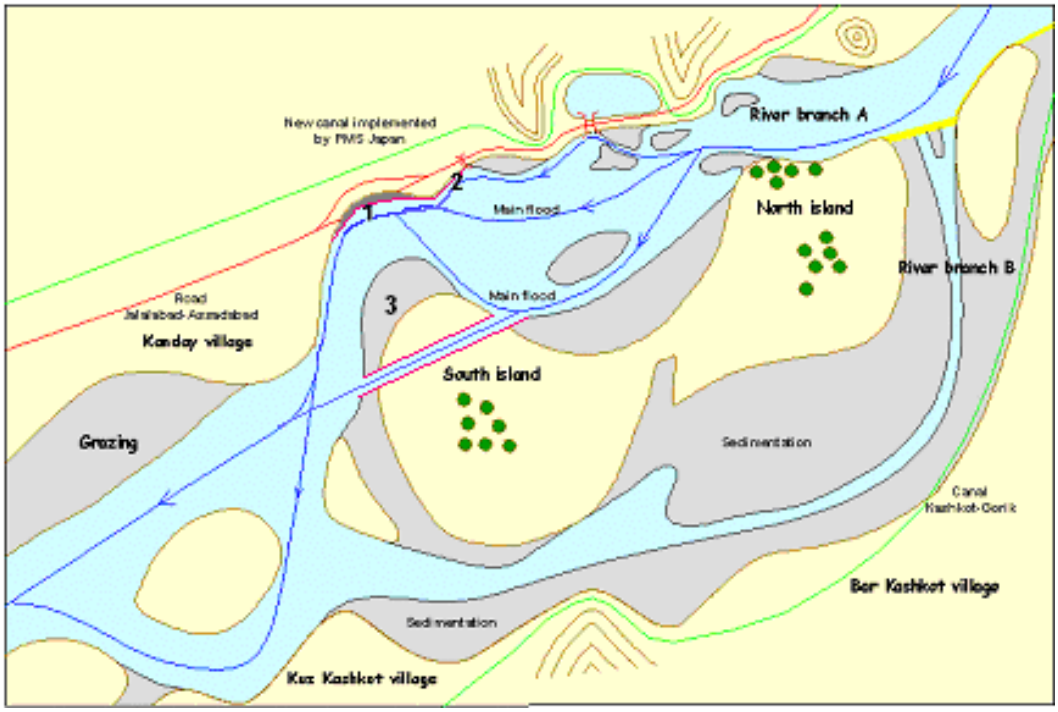
During floods, the Kunar River had eroded its 3 to 5 m high bank near Kanday Village, and effectively severed road communications between Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province and Asad Abad in Kunar Province.

- MADERA worked with Peshawar Medical Services (PMS), a Japanese NGO who was building a new irrigation canal upstream from the site of the collapsed roadway, to rehabilitate a 300 m section of the road that floods had damaged. MEDERA's efforts effectively redirect flow of the Kunar River away from the right bank, to protect villages and agricultural lands, restore the main road between Nangarhar and Kunar provinces and construct flood protection works for the benefit of the PMS canal.

- To protect the road from further erosion, MADERA also constructed a protection wall and gabion dyke, and excavated a canal to divert the river's water flow from the road and surrounding villages. Collectively, these activities improved irrigation to 5,104 hectares of farmland.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km of Roads Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Kanday Road	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	.3	.3	100%
		Total:	**.3**	**.3**	**100%**
Protection Wall Construction	**Province**	**District**	**Structures Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Kunar River Protection wall and gabion dyke	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	1	1	100%
		Total:	**1**	**1**	**100%**
Diversion Canal Excavation	**Province**	**District**	**Cubic meters of sediment excavated**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Kunar River diversion canal	Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar	3,250 m^3	3,250 m^3	100%
		Total:	**3,250 m^3**	**3,250 m^3**	**100%**

The following diagram illustrates how MADERA's work on the retaining wall and diversion canal protects the recently rehabilitated roadwork from further erosion.



MADERA and RAMP project managers made several adaptations to the original design during construction. Among the most important of these were, the extension of the bank protection dyke into the channel to further induce the river to move toward the middle of this highly braided river, enlarge the channel designed for river straightening by integrating work with that of PMS, and the combining of gabions and large dumped stone to stabilize the relocated dyke.

Sedimentation occurred along the protection wall dyke following a major flood during 2004. The sediment deposits provide additional assurance of the stability of the works and indicate that the right bank heights are not likely to be attacked by high flow velocities. A further measure to ensure stability of the works is a possible program of forestation on the dyke and embankment to stabilize it against erosion.

Beneficial sedimentation due to redirection of flow and construction of the protection wall along the river bank

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Livestock Health, Production, and Marketing Improvement Program
Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA)
Life of Project: January 6, 2004 – June 30, 2006
Province: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#13-0004-DCA	January 6, 2004	Daad Mohammad Amir	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$11,845,116**		

Project Description

DCA created a national network of 403 private veterinary field units (VFUs) in 278 districts of 31 provinces in Afghanistan. The immediate goal of the project was to prevent further deterioration of the animal health services system already in place and to arrange for immediate vaccination and preventive treatment campaigns. The mid-term goal of the project, with a focus on business development and strengthening the organizational structure, is to enable the VFU-system to grow towards an independent, self-supporting system of provision of animal health services at village level. The longer term goal of the project is to improve livelihoods and food security in project areas by contributing to the improved health and productive capacity of local livestock

Project Impact

USAID has made a substantial investment in animal health care delivery in the private sector in Afghanistan through the RAMP as implemented by the Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA) and its partners, the Afghan Veterinary Association (AVA) and Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB). The results of this effort have been impressive in terms of the infrastructure established, the services delivered and the impact on animal health and the lives of people who depend on animals in Afghanistan.

The Veterinary Field Unit (VFU) network developed by DCA through RAMP can serve as a model for the rapid restoration of animal health care to rural communities in post conflict situations leading to the development of a nationwide, robust, privatized veterinary service delivery system. Benefit to cost ratio for animal health interventions through the VFU system has been calculated to be between $5-10 return per dollar invested in terms of reduced mortality and increased productivity of livestock depending on the animal species and farming system involved.

DCA firmly established the foundation of privatized, fee for service, animal health care delivery at the district level throughout most of Afghanistan. The accomplishments can be summarized as follows:

- Private sector veterinary service is now being provided by 600 animal health care workers at 403 VFU locations in 278 districts in 31 provinces. DCA established one national store, 8 Regional stores and 2 sub-stores for the sale and distribution of vaccines and medicines to VFU staff member in the working area of DCA-RAMP

- This network has administered 18.48 million vaccinations, 9.36 million treatments and .64 million other veterinary interventions (ie. castrations and other minor surgeries).

- All of this work has been performed on a non-salaried, cost recovery, fee for service basis to promote sustainability of the private sector veterinary enterprise. This approach is now widely accepted and embraced by the livestock owning public. On average, staff members managing VFUs are able to earn $147 a month providing veterinary services to their communities.

- VFU staff has received basic veterinary tools, refrigeration equipment for maintaining vaccine cold chain, and motorcycles to increase their opportunities for field work to better serve livestock owning communities and generate more income to make their practices viable. 512 motorbikes were purchased and distributed to VFU staff member as a mean of transport to go out in the field

for veterinary services.

- A proper Cold Chain system is now in place: 10 cold rooms and 1 freezing room for the stores of the main and regional offices, two refrigerated trucks for regional delivery of vaccines, 251 Solar powered refrigerators and one cold box with ice packs for each VFU staff member for carrying vaccines into the field.

- Through RAMP, DCA established/refurbished three Veterinary Training and Service Centers in Parwan (Charikar), and Herat. Through these facilities, DCA led a range of courses for veterinary practitioners.
  - 211 New paravets were trained in 10 courses of 24 weeks.
  - 341 VFU staff members attended one of the 23 Business Skills Seminars
  - 54 Doctors of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) were refreshed in 5 courses of 2 weeks
  - 213 Paravets and 11 Veterinary Assistants attended one of the 17 Refresher courses

- 17 Farmer Fact Sheets on different animal health problems and related products and services have been prepared for distribution to VFU staff for extension and marketing efforts.

- 10 RAMP veterinary field monitors and 290 farmers participated in data collection on animal health and production, while several livestock markets were regular visited to monitor the actual livestock and product prices.

- DCA actively participated in a Steering Committee on Livestock production and health under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and with participation of all important donors and implementing organizations. They had two-monthly meetings.

- DCA reopened the Kabul University Veterinary Faculty Clinic in Daralaman to reestablish the clinical teaching program for DVM degree students at Kabul University after a hiatus of almost 16 years.

- A promotional bulletin has been developed for issue to the public that describes the activities, and services provided by the clinic.

- DCA assisted veterinary department in sample collections for Avian Influenza field surveillance activities. It was the beginning of constructive public-private sector cooperation in the control of animal diseases in Afghanistan.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Bridge Construction and Road Rehabilitation in Aga Khil

Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)
Life of Project : January 7, 2004 - February 15, 2004
Province: Wardak, Ghazni

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#14-0002-AREA	January 7, 2004	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$2,454**		

Project Description

AREA reconstructed a bridge (24 meters long, 3 meters high with 42 culverts) near Aga Khil in Wardak which connected Ghazni-Hazarajat market centers. Also, 42 km of road has been rehabilitated including 42 washes and culverts. This project was begun under AQIPS and completed under RAMP in January 2004.

Project Impact

- The bridge near Aga Khil, Wardak spans a seasonal river, which floods during the spring and late summer. Because of the flooding, both local and Ghazni-Hazarajat transportation routes were obstructed before AREA's rehabilitation work. Local traffic serves mostly farmers going to Ghazni to buy inputs and sell produce (timber, onions, potatoes, wheat).

- Approximately 64,000 community members benefit from the newly rehabilitated roads who have improved access to clinics, family/friends in other towns/villages, and schools.

Bridge Reconstruction	Province	District	Bridges Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Aga Khil Bridge	Wardak	Jaghatu	1 (24 meters)	1 (24 meters)	100%
		Total:	**1**	**1**	**100%**
Road Rehabilitation	**Province**	**District**	**Km of Roads Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Aga Khil Road	Wardak and Ghazni	Jaghatu (Wardak/Ghazni) to Rashidan (Ghazni)	**42**	**42**	**100%**
		Total:	**42**	**42**	**100%**

AREA laborers working on Aga Khil bridge.

Aga Khil bridge completed by AREA in February 2004.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Construction of Three Dams for Shomali Plains
Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)
Life of Project : January 7, 2004 - January 31, 2004
Province: Parwan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#15-0002-RAFA	January 7, 2004	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		$2,746		

Project Impact
RAFA reconstructed three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River. The three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River (Charikar, Khwaja/Matak, Mahigeer) irrigate approximately 18,000 hectares of land. Over 40 villages are irrigated by the canals from these dams. This project was begun under AQIPS and completed under RAMP in January 2004.

Project Impact
Through 2003, RAFA was working on the USAID-funded Afghanistan Quick Impact Program (AQIP) in Parwan, constructing three large dams along the Ghorband River. Due to the lack of time under AQIP to finish the project, RAMP absorbed all remaining activities and monitored the completion of the three large dams in the Shomali Plains.

The three water diversion dams along the Ghorband River (Charikar, Khwaja/Matak, Mahigeer) irrigate approximately 18,000 hectares of land. Over 40 villages are irrigated by the canals from these dams.

Diversion dam constructed by RAMP partner RAFA on the Ghorband River, Parwan province.

Dam Construction	Province	District	Dams Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Charikar Dam	Parwan	Charikar	1	1	100%
Khwaja/Matak Dam	Parwan	Charikar	1	1	100%
Mahigeer Damn	Parwan	Charikar	1	1	100%
		Total:	**3**	**3**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems in Parwan
Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)
Life of Project: January 21, 2004 to January 31, 2006
Provinces: Parwan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#16-0002-RAFA	January 21, 2004	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$742,737**		

Project Description and Impact

In January 2006, the Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA) completed five dams and related water control structures along the Salang and Gorband Rivers. RAFA installed structures on the intakes to the Barq, Belawdan, Ibrahim Khil, Afghan, and Toghbirdy canals. Collectively the canals irrigate approximately 28,000 hectares of farmland in Parwan – benefiting over 13,000 farm families growing wheat, maize, cotton, grapes and assorted vegetables in the region.

Dam Construction	Province	District	Dams Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Barq Canal Diversion Dam	Parwan	Jabalusaraj	1	1	100%
Belewdan Canal Diversion Dam	Parwan	Jabalusaraj	1	1	100%
Toghbirdy Canal Diversion Dam	Parwan	Said khil	1	1	100%
Ibrahim Khil Canal Diversion Dam	Parwan	Jabalusaraj	1	1	100%
Afghan Canal Diversion Dam	Parwan	Jabalusaraj	1	1	100%
		Total:	**5**	**5**	**100%**

Completed diversion dam constructed by RAFA at Barq canal intake in Jabalussaraj, Parawan.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Road Rehabilitation in Balkh Province
Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation in Afghanistan (AREA)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 - July 31, 2005
Province: Balkh

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#17-0002-AREA	February 17, 2004	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,242,867**		

Project Description
AREA rehabilitated 96.9 km of road in Balkh province, including the construction of culverts and other necessary road structures, improving main transportation routes leading to the main bazaar and local markets.

Project Impact

- AREA rehabilitated 96.9 km of roads in Dihdadi, Balkh, Chimtal, Nahari-Shahee and Charbulak districts of Balkh province. These improvements assist the 244,000 people living on 36,681 hectares of agricultural land located on their catchment area.
- Rapid increase in traffic flows on these roads has lead to higher economic opportunities. The Deragai and Chimtal road segments are experiencing a 40-60 percent increase in vehicle traffic.
- On the Chimtal road segment, transport costs dropped from $10 to $6 per metric ton on Chimtal road. Similarly, on the Colombo and Deragai road segments, the transport costs decreased from $8 to $5 per metric ton. These savings have occurred in spite of the fact that fuel prices have increased substantially over the same period of time throughout Afghanistan.

Activity	Province	District	Km of Road Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Sarake Kohna Balkh Road	Balkh	Dihdadi and Balkh	8.4	8.4	100%
Colombo (Daggo) Road	Balkh	Balkh	26	26	100%
Dehbabi/Deragai Road	Balkh	Balkh	12	12	100%
Chimtal Road	Balkh	Chimtal and Balkh	16	16	100%
Deh Qazi Road	Balkh	Balkh	7	7	100%
Langarkhana Road	Balkh	Nahari-Shahee	18	18	100%
Yangi - Arigh Road	Balkh	Charbulak	9.5	9.5	100%
		Total:	**96.9**	**96.9**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems and Water Management
Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA)
Life of Project: February 17, 2005 - August 31, 2005
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#18-0002-RSSA	February 17, 2004	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,853,594**		

Project Description

RSSA rehabilitated the hydro technical, protection and division structures at the end point (6 Km) of Nangarhar canal and sub canals 29, 30, and 31. Through this project RSSA rehabilitated 10.3 km of irrigation canals, constructed 2 diversion dams, and rehabilitated 15.5 km of tertiary roads.

Project Impact

- Through its canal rehabilitation activities, RSSA restored irrigation to 6,000 hectares of land at the tail of the Nangarhar Valley Irrigation Development Project in Nangarhar Province.
- To improve farmers' access to trade along the Jalalbad-Torkham Highway, RSSA rehabilitated 15.5 km of three road segments in Muhmand Dara and Shinwar districts.

Canal Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Nangarhar Canal km 64 to km 70	Nangarhar	Shinwar	6	6	100%
Nangarhar Canal Sub Canal 30 and 31	Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara and Shinwar	4.3	4.3	100%
		Total:	**10.3**	**10.3**	**100%**
Diversion Dam Construction	**Province**	**District**	**Dams Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Flood Diversion Dam I Nangarhar Canal	Nangarhar	Shinwar	1	1	100%
Flood Diversion Dam II Nangarhar Canal	Nangarhar	Shinwar	1	1	100%
		Total:	**2**	**2**	**100%**
Road Rehabilitation	**Province**	**District**	**Km Completed**		**% Complete**
			Target	**Actual**	
Jalalabad Torkham Highway to Main Canal Road	Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara and Shinwar	6	6	100%
Jalalabad Torkham Highway to Canal 29	Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara and Shinwar	5.5	5.5	100%
Jalalabad Torkham Highway to Canal 30, 31	Nangarhar	Muhmand Dara and Shinwar	4	1	100%
		Total:	**15.5**	**15.5**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Repair of the Ghazni - Meray Access Road
Ghazni Rural Support Program (GRSP)
Life of Project: February 17, 2005 - November 30, 2005
Province: Ghazni

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#19 and #22-0002-GRSP	May 25, 2005	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,126,740**		

Project Impact and Description

GRSP rehabilitated 26.6 km of Loman Qarabagh road and 55 km. of Jaghuri Malistan road. These roads provide access to the main Kabul-Kandahar highway from Ghazni, Andar and Qarabagh districts of Ghazni province. The Ghazni Meray Access Road links the on-going Jaghuri Malistan road project in Ghazni with the Kabul Kandahar road. Approximately 470,000 community members use the roads for exporting cash crops and agricultural products from Ghazni, Jaghuri, Ghazni, Malistan, Arjristan and Shahristan region to urban markets at Kabul, Kandahar and other centers in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Ghazni Meray Access Road (Loman Qarabagh)	Ghazni	Qarabagh	26.6	26.6	100%
Jaghuri Malistan	Ghazni	Jaghuri and Malistan	55	55	100%
		Total:	**81.6**	**81.6**	**100%**

Before: Jaghuri district, Ghazni province.

After: Jaghuri district, Ghazni province.

Before: Jaghuri district, Ghazni province.

After: Jaghuri district, Ghazni province.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Reconstruction of Roads in Kunduz
Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 - August 31, 2005
Province: Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#20-0002-PRB	February 17, 2004	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$869,652**		

Project Description and Impact

PRB rehabilitated 10.8 km of Aaq Masjid, 23.4 km of Alif Berdi, and 4 km of Ismail Qishlaq road corridors in Imam Sahib district of Kunduz province. PRB also constructed 23 and 58 culverts respectively for the Aaq Masjid and Alif Berdi segments. The first two roads include the construction of 23 and 58 culverts respectively. Approximately 145,000 community members benefit from these improved roads.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Ismail Qishlaq	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	4	4	100%
Aaq Masjid	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	10.8	10.8	100%
Sayed Ahamad Shah Road	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	17.7	17.7	100%
Alif Berdi	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	23.4	23.4	100%
		Total:	**55.9**	**55.9**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Irrigation Rehabilitation in Khewa District
Social and Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation (STAAR)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 - March 31, 2005
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#21-0002-STAAR	February 17, 2004	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$336,232**		

Project Description Impact

RAMP designed this project to prepare for a new era of community economic growth with the aim of providing reliable irrigation to highly productive agriculture lands along the Kunar River. Through the cleaning and de-silting of 30 km of canal, STAAR effectively contributed to delivering water to 18,050 hectares of land, assisting more than 8,000 farm families.

Segment of canal on Khewa, Nangarhar rehabilitated by STAAR.

STAAR began work in early February 2004, and continued up until June 30, 2004 when rising water levels in the Kunar River prohibited rehabilitation activities. Work resumed on October 1, 2004 and STAAR successfully completed all activities on the Shegee Intake and Kotai and Kachara main canal intakes by March 2005. On July 24, 2005, STAAR handed maintenance of the canal intakes to local and provincial authorities.

Canal Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Shegee Canal Intake	Nangarhar	Khewa	24	24	100%
Kotti/Tarran Intake	Nangarhar	Khewa	6	6	100%
		Total:	**30**	**30**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Agricultural Production, Processing & Marketing Project
Central Asia Development Group (CADG)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*RAMP Project Manage*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#23-0004-CADG	February 17, 2004	Atiqullah Mohibi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$ 5,246,605**		

Project Description and Impact

CADG worked closely with farmers in southern Afghanistan to increase their productive capacity, introduce value-added processing activities, and assist them in reclaiming/penetrating new regional markets for agricultural exports. Through this project, CADG established 1,777 crop demonstration farms, installed drip irrigation and protected agriculture facilities, implemented intensive pest control activities, provide training in raisin and dried apricot production, and conducted market studies to assess the demand for Afghan agricultural products.

CADG's primary goal was to develop farmer's agricultural practices and rebuild necessary infrastructure in order to improve / increase market access. Whilst achieving these goals, CADG established many long term, mutually beneficial partnerships between the communities of southern Afghanistan resulting in an increase of trust between project extension workers and the farmers. Through RAMP, CADG achieved the following results:

Drip Irrigation. Installed 80 full size (1-2 hectares) drip irrigation systems and 54 'family drip' systems (500–1,000m²), demonstrating higher crop yields, more efficient use fertilizer and water savings up to 40%.

Protected Agriculture. Installed 65 (300 square meter) plastic tunnel greenhouses in Helmand and Kandahar. In these facilities, CADG demonstrated how tomatoes, melons, okra and cucumbers could be produced in greater yields and off season to increase incomes for farmers. In addition to establishing one greenhouse in each district to serve as a demonstration, CADG sold the facilities to farmers for $500 - approximately 20% the actual cost – to expiate adoption rates.

Tree Nursery and Orchard. *e*stablished 106 500m² nurseries, producing productive apricot varieties with hardy root-stock. Each nursery can produce about 5,000 saplings. If farmers produced good healthy trees and wanted to sell them they could earn between 30 and 50 Afs each. Most of the trees however are used for own orchard plantings. In 2006, the nurseries produced about 50,000 saplings for the market, 2007 will see about 255,000 trees ready for the market and 2008 will have about 225,000 saplings ready for the market.

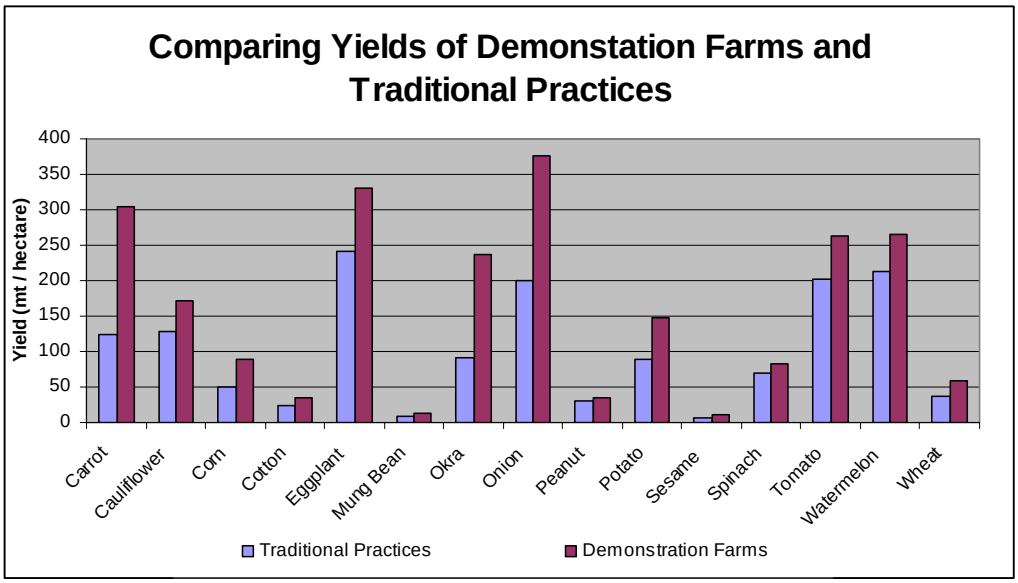
Seed multiplication. CADG established practical applied research farms to test for the best varieties of seeds for every crop before we have distributed them to farmers. This ensures that the farmer can rely on producing good results from our demonstrations. Examples of seed selection are Canola (the Flint variety), Okra (the Clemson Spineless and Harialy varieties), Cotton (Acala DP 6204), Peanut (a local Jumbo selection), and Durham Wheat.

Sunn Pest Control*.* CADG distributed to farmers a total of 6,000 nets for the mechanical control of this pest, enough insecticide for 15,000 hectares, and 744 sprayers and the accompanying safety clothing in 9 districts. CADG Sunn Pest extension workers trained in excess of 1,000 farmers in the safe use of chemicals and the correct use of spraying equipment. In cooperation with the Helmand's provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Irrigation and the PRT, CADG extension workers ensured that the persons and farmers spraying have been adequately trained and protected from exposure to the insecticides that and that there is no misuse of these insecticides.

CADG Sunn Pest workers, together with the PRT Chemical only sprayed15, 787 hectares, but due to the extension work and radio broadcast at least a further 16,818 hectares has been sprayed by

farmers themselves. This out of a total area of 75,390 ha, of which an estimated 60,391 ha was infested with Sunn Pest.

Demonstration Farms. Throughout its target provinces, CADG established 1,277 vegetable crop demonstration farms on 353 hectares of farmland, 91 trellis demonstrations for grapes, and 200 orchard demonstrations. For the 15 crops listed on the chart below, CADG noted an average 60% increase in yield between its demonstration farms and traditional practices. These increased yields directly benefited Afghan farmers in terms of income by $299,274. This does not take into account the value of capital items and technical advice the farmers received through CADG's extension services.



Dried Apricot Processing. CADG trained 30 farmers and 5 traders in proper drying and sulphering methods to improve the quality of dried apricots. These farmers produced 87.21 metric tons of dried apricots. It was the intention of CADG to send these products to export markets, but due to the low international prices and high local, farm gate prices due to the small crop, no exporting has been undertaken. After RAMP, CADG will continue to monitor world markets in hopes of finding lucrative markets for dried apricots. Farmers are showing great promise in growing and drying the apricots, however CADG noted they need to be continually monitored to ensure proper methods are being followed to clean, sort, grade, and store the product.

Market Studies. CADG conducted a range of international market studies to assess the demand for Afghan agriculture products and existing barriers to trade. In its Far East Study, CADG assessed the demand in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia and China and noted that the following issues need to be addressed before Afghan produce will be accepted into these markets:

- The quality of Afghan produce still has a long way to go before being acceptable in the high end markets.
- There is already an initial acceptance of Afghan pomegranates and dark raisins.
- There is a demand for the by products of agricultural produce, like pomegranate juice, and these should be investigated.
- Afghan traders and producers need much more exposure to the customers and the markets before they will fully understand the requirements.
- Packaging and presentation of produce needs to be addressed to improve the visual impact of Afghan produce; specifically having packaging that can stand up to the long arduous trip to the markets.
- Afghan traders should penetrate new markets gradually to ensure that mistakes are not made that could spoil the relationship between the customer and Afghan produce. These markets are fickle and a mistake could mean losing the market entirely.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Agri-Input Dealer Training and Development Project
International Fertilizer Development Company (IFDC)
Life of Project: February 17, 2004 – March 30, 2006
Provinces: National

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#24-0004-IFDC	February 17, 2004	Abdul Samed Nazari	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$2,776,632**		

Project Description

IFDC established a national net work of agri-input dealers, and 6 regional dealer associations. The project is providing training to 2,000 agri-input dealers and developing Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation-approved extension material in improved cropping techniques and plant disease diagnosis/treatment. IFDC also worked to improve market transparency through analysis and dissemination of market information, and developing business linkages between Afghan and regional suppliers of agri-inputs.

Project Impact

The purpose of this project was to increase agriculture productivity by accelerating the use of appropriate yield-enhancing technologies through a more efficient and effective agri-input marketing system. The project objectives included: (1) improve agri-input business knowledge and skills and technical knowledge of agri-input dealers, (2) improve market transparency on agri-inputs, (3) enhance the supply of agri-inputs, and (4) develop trade associations at the provincial and national levels.

The project was expected to make an immediate contribution to food security gains and improved rural incomes by improving farmer access to and the use of yield-enhancing inputs. Improved efficiency and effectiveness of the agricultural input markets were essential to achieve the project objectives. IFDC's basic approach under this project was to accelerate and expand private sector participation and investment in agricultural input marketing. Through this project IFDC achieved the following:

- Trained more than 2,521 agri-input dealers, importers, retailers, and extension workers.
- Collaborated with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and other NGOs to organize field demonstrations to demonstrate crop production and input use technologies.
- Published and disseminated more than 37,000 wall posters, charts, leaflets, and brochures on 20 different topics and distributed the materials to agri-input dealers, farmers, and extension workers.
- Conducted a market survey in 2004 to obtain current and reliable information on the status of dealer development and marketing infrastructure.
- Facilitated the formation and registration of six province-level and one national-level association of agri-input dealers. The executive members of the associations were trained in policy dialogue, business promotion, and networking.
- Facilitated the procurement of inputs from wholesale dealers and importers and trained the dealers in business negotiations.
- Initiated a marketing information system by collection and dissemination of current and reliable information on input and crop produce prices in Afghanistan and regional markets.
- Established a loan program under a job order from RAMP. Eight agri-input companies were given loans for seed production and fertilizer procurement.
- Business linkages between agri-input dealers, importers, producers, financial institutions, extension agents, and NGOs were established to promote business confidence and enhance business dealings.

Training and business networking of agri-input dealers, extension workers, NGOs, and farmers by IFDC have made a significant impact on improving the supply of agri-inputs, market transparency and enhancement of crop productivity in Afghanistan. IFDC identified the following as indication of the project's impact:

1. An increase of 38% in fertilizer consumption, 37% in use of improved seeds and an estimated sale of 2.0 million kg/ltr of Crop Protection Products (CPPs) have been witnessed in Afghanistan in the year 2005 compared with 2002.

2. Fertilizers, improved seeds and CPPs were available in almost all major agricultural markets in the country, and shortage was not reported during the year 2005.

3. The market price of urea, a widely used fertilizer, has remained stable during the entire marketing season of 2005. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) prices also remained by and large stable particularly in the northern states. (Some rise in DAP price in the southern and eastern parts of the country can be linked to high transportation costs and poor demand).

4. The easy availability through the trained dealer network and increased use of yield-enhancing inputs, coupled with good rainfall, has contributed to a bumper crop of 5.2 million metric tons of cereals during the cropping season 2005.

5. The training of agri-input dealers has directly impacted their business promotion and networking skills. This is demonstrated by the fact that IFDC-trained agri-input dealers are in the forefront in the supply of agri-inputs to international agencies and development projects.

6. An active participation of trained agri-input dealers in the formation and registration of trade associations and initiation of business promotion activities by the executive members of the associations shows their responsiveness to training and development activities provided by IFDC.

7. Allocation of an important role of input supply and crop marketing to private dealers in the National Master Plan prepared by MAI shows the confidence that Government of Afghanistan has developed in private sector. The performance of the private sector in input supply and their training in business management and crop production technologies appear to have played its role in this important policy decision.

8. By developing business contacts with input suppliers in Pakistan and India, the agri-input dealers in Afghanistan have accelerated the emergence of a regional input market in South Asia.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Agriculture Sector Training in Afghanistan
International Arid Lands Consortium/University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (IALC/UIUC)
Life of Project: March 14, 2004 - June 30, 2005
Provinces: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#25-0004-IALC/UIUC	March 14, 2004	Alem Alemi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$533,538**		

Project Description and Impact
IALC and UIUC provided education on the sustainable management and restoration of arid and semi-arid lands in Afghanistan by funding post-graduate Masters Degree programs for 10 Afghan agriculturalists through the agriculture faculty of the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. All students have completed their required course work and took auxiliary courses in Computer Applications, Teaching Methodologies, Research Methodologies, and Operation & Maintenance of Research Stations.

Sakhidad Saleem

B.Sc. 1991 in Plant Protection
Currently Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture of Kabul University
Research Focus: Mycosis Associated with Root-Knot Nematode on Potato and Tomato in Kabul

Mohammad Saleem Rahimi

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Masood

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Saidajan Abdiani

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Mir Hatim Niazi

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Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Dried Vegetable Program
Developments Works Canada (DWC)
Life of Project: February 29, 2004 – June 30, 2006
Province: Parwan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#26-0004-DWC	February 29, 2004	Atiqullah Mohibi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$3,022,887**		

Project Description
In Charikar, Parwan DWC constructed, equipped and opened Afghanistan's first dehydrated vegetable factory, and trained women in small-scale production of sun-dried tomatoes. The factory employees 60 men and women in the local community to clean, dice and dehydrate the vegetables. DWC also established model farms on their grounds to provide training to farmers in planting methods that grew of an appropriate quality to sell to the factory. By the end of the program, DWC had contracted 1,200 farmers to provide the factory with coriander, courgettes, green beans, tomatoes, leeks, turnips, swede, broccoli, and/or cauliflower. The project also trained women in small-scale production of sun-dried tomatoes. These farmers comprise the newly established Parwan Growers Association who will maintain 40 percent ownership of the factory. In full operation, DWC's factory will export to Europe 25 metric tons of dehydrated vegetables a month.

Project Impact
Since the project started in March 2004, DWC's project has effectively linked farmers to markets in the following ways:

- During much of 2005, over 2,000 farmers (roughly 45 farmers weekly) from 25 villages spread through three provinces visited the factory to observe and understand the opportunity provided them for contracting to produce and market their vegetables for the factory. About a quarter of the farmers were transported by DWC, while the remainder walked or arranged other transport. Invited visitors to the factory included the Governors of Parwan, Kapisa, and Nangahar provinces and the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Food.

Vegatable dehydrates factory workers washing spinach.

- Two research farms totaling 2.2 hectares were established and the farms' vegetables and best practices (e.g., row spacing, irrigation methods) observed by visiting farmers. DWC's extension workers followed up with these farmers to determine their interest in contracting.
- 925 Farmers (with 342 hectares for vegetables) and 315 women (including 24 widows and those with disabled husbands) have been contracted to supply the factory with specific types of vegetables and sun-dried tomatoes, respectfully.
- Contracted farmers have been supplied improved seeds (of coriander, courgettes, green beans, tomatoes, leeks, turnips, swede, broccoli, and/or cauliflower), fertilizer, cultivation tools, extension advice on best practices, access to the row planter, and fabricated, steel crates for bringing the vegetables to the factory. A comprehensive planting and harvesting plan from November 2005 to January 2007 is in place that projects over 350 metric tons of dehydrated product during that time.
- Contracted women have been supplied sun-drying trays, salt, plastic bags, knives, soap and extension advice on best practices for sundried tomatoes production.

- Contracted farmers have been assisted by DWC in harvesting those crops, such as green beans, that they were not as familiar with. Before the crops are transported to the factory, DWC Field Officers made a field assessment and assigned a preliminary grade to the produce. The produce was then transported to the factory. At the factory, weighing of produce and final grading was done along with the issuance of a factory receipt.

- A laboratory for testing the processed products was fully equipped and the factory's laboratory technician was trained in microbiological testing (for e. coli, salmonella, and listeria) at the Central Food Technology Institute in India.

- Over 90 Afghans have been employed in extension, vegetable drying, processing, and shipping, and other areas in the project. As many as forty-seven women are employed in the processing line during the day shift. Many widows without land were hired to sun dry tomatoes at the factory.

- A team of experts experienced in operating a successful and very similar vegetable dehydration factory in Kenya has been working with the farmers, managing operations at the factory, and training Afghans the technical responsibilities of each job.

- Contracted farmers and women have been paid over $33,000 for more than 455 metric tons of fresh and 4 metric tons of sun-dried tomatoes brought to the factory.

- Over 44 metric tons of dried vegetables have been produced at the factory with 23 metric tons (valued at $84,488) already successfully shipped to European buyers.

Steps in Dehydrating Vegetables

All vegetables brought to the factory are

- Weighed on a 500-kg scale, graded, and assigned lot numbers to facilitate quality control
- Peeled (if necessary) Washed on a rota washer machine to remove soil, stones and other contaminants.
- Placed on tables for hand cutting as necessary, or to remove impurities
- Soaked with static washers before dicing and before solids are removed
- Cut to the required size by dicers
- Cleaned by a vibro washer, separated, and starch removed (when necessary, the vegetables are blanched/parboiled before drying)
- Reduced by tray dryers to 20-25% moisture content
- Monitored by staff when the vegetables are in the open bin dryer to be reduced to the specified final moisture level
- Sifted to remove oversized and undersized vegetables
- Rolled along picking and blending belts (with hoppers) where burnt products, extraneous vegetable matter (stalks, weeds, roots, etc.), and other foreign matter are manually picked out
- Screened for stray metal by metal detectors at the end of the belts
- Lab tested for bacterial and other contamination
- Bagged, weighed, heatsealed, stitched, and prepared for transport.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Western Afghanistan Agribusiness Support Program
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Life of Project: March 14, 2004 - June 30, 2005
Province: Herat

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#27-0004-CRS	March 14, 2004	Abdul Qudous	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$426,585**		

Project Description

CRS conducted demonstrations for the three high-value crops, trained extension workers who provided technical assistance to the farmers growing tomatoes, cumin, and saffron and provided training on strategic planning for the women's businesses and sanitation control. CRS developed the growth of small-scale agri-processing businesses, focusing particularly on women entrepreneurs. The organization linked processors and exporters with financial institutions (microfinance and banks) so they could apply for loans to expand their businesses.

Project Impact

From July 2004 to August 2005, CRS implemented the Agribusiness Support Program (ASP) in two districts in Herat Province (Injil and Guzara) under RAMP funding with matching funds from CRS.

CRS reached over 6,000 farmers and other agricultural stakeholders through extension activities focused on the promotion of market-oriented production and processing. Under RAMP funding, the ASP accomplished the following:

Extension Services and Data Collection

CRS opened 12 extension offices reaching over 6,000 farmers. Of the 12 agronomists staffing extension offices, four are from the Ministry of Agriculture. In an effort to build the capacity of the Ministry, CRS provides support, transportation (motorcycles), field offices and training relevant to both Ministry and CRS activities. Ministry agronomists in turn assist CRS extension activities 50% of their time. Extension offices will serve as pilot collection marketing/service centers for surrounding villages this season.

Baseline data in almost 100 villages in Injil and Guzara was collected and analyzed, driving the direction of extension services. Market chain analyses were completed for saffron, cumin, tomato, garlic, chickpea, and cotton.

Greenhouses

One of the main objectives of ASP from its inception was to foment import-substitution while helping farmers benefit from higher off-season produce prices. CRS initiated greenhouse construction as a viable alternative to cold-storage units to accomplish this objective. Under RAMP, 60 greenhouses were constructed and sown with tomato, cucumber, lettuce, green pepper, and now parsley and strawberries. The first 12 greenhouses constructed in Fall 2004 cost around $750 each, much less than $19,000 cold-storage units. By 2005, through improved technology and practical experience, the cost of greenhouses dropped to $500 for iron-pipe greenhouses and to $350 for mud-wall greenhouses. Achievable returns (profit) for greenhouse tomato production is $700 for iron-pipe and $2,600 for mud-wall greenhouses (more land under cultivation) for one season. CRS is continuing this successful program under post-RAMP ASP.

Crop Demonstrations

The purpose of demonstrations is to diffuse new sowing techniques or varieties to farmers. Over 400 crop demonstrations have been sown in farmer fields from July 2004 to August 2005. Crops included tomato, cucumber, cumin, saffron, nursery, garlic, chickpea, okra, onion, cotton and squash. Including both men and women farmers, new techniques and varieties have been adopted by many

target groups. Especially successful was the adoption of Chinese versus local variety garlic, improved varieties of onion and tomato, and direct sowing of onion instead of broadcast seeding.

Trainings

Beyond basic demonstration plots, CRS also conducted detailed trainings under RAMP. More than 500 farmers and other market actors were trained in greenhouse cultivation, production, composting, pest management, processing and marketing. Trainings took place at stakeholder meetings, demonstration plots, market visits, dedicated training centers and field days.

Woman Participation

Five training centers for women were established under RAMP for the processing of tomato paste, jam and juices. CRS worked closely with a local woman-focused NGO to conduct training. Some of the women trained under this program have begun their own cottage businesses providing processing services to their villages. Women involved in the jam and juice centers also receive literacy and numeracy training. CRS also established 2 women Self Help Groups (SHGs) for the collective farming of small plots for income generation. Two national women agronomists are employed under ASP, above and beyond the 12 agronomists listed above. One of these women was trained in greenhouse construction and has been working farmers in her area to increase the use of this inexpensive technology. 35 women participated in saffron field days.

Fruit and Vegetable Processing

Women from the jam and juice centers visited Herat markets, restaurants and shops to get feedback from merchants on the quality of product and packaging and to solicit recommendations for improving the product. In August 2005, the women began processing, bottling, and selling product in the Herat Bazaar. Although profits have been modest (less than 5%), the skills and confidence gained by the women processors are important. ASP initiated a number of other processing ventures in August using non-RAMP funds.

Cumin and Saffron for Export

Stakeholder group formed with the objective of creating a structured agreement between the farmers group and the owner of an industrial-scale cumin cleaning machine in Herat. After samples of cumin were shipped to the US for oil-content and contamination testing, CRS contracted with a trader, shipper, and a US buyer for the shipping of 1 metric ton of cumin to the US on behalf of the farmers group. The lessons learned on exporting to the US have been transferred to the farmers, and CRS expects larger shipments to US to commence during the next year.

While saffron production was much lower than originally reported by farmers and traders in pre-ASP market research, tests of Afghan saffron in the US show it to have well-above average oil content. Not surprisingly, contamination is also quite high. US buyers, however, have expressed confidence that contamination levels can be brought down through cleaning, cooking, and packaging. While most buyers have expressed interest in unprocessed saffron, CRS is working to develop the facilities and techniques to ensure this value-added activity takes place in Afghanistan, not the US. CRS hired a US-based marketing consultant with experience in spices to gauge market interest and to understand the quality standards and packaging necessary for US export.

Staff Development for Agro enterprise

Using private CRS funds in conjunction with RAMP support, CRS conducted a series of workshops and trainings for CRS ASP and Ministry of Agriculture staff on the territorial approach to agro enterprise development (the Centro International de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) model). Two consultants from CIAT were brought to Afghanistan by CRS to conduct trainings on Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) tools and market chain analysis. Business plan and marketing trainings were also conducted.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Western Afghanistan Irrigation Rehabilitation Project
Multiple Afghan and International Partners
Life of Project: April 14, 2004 – June 30, 2006
Province: Herat

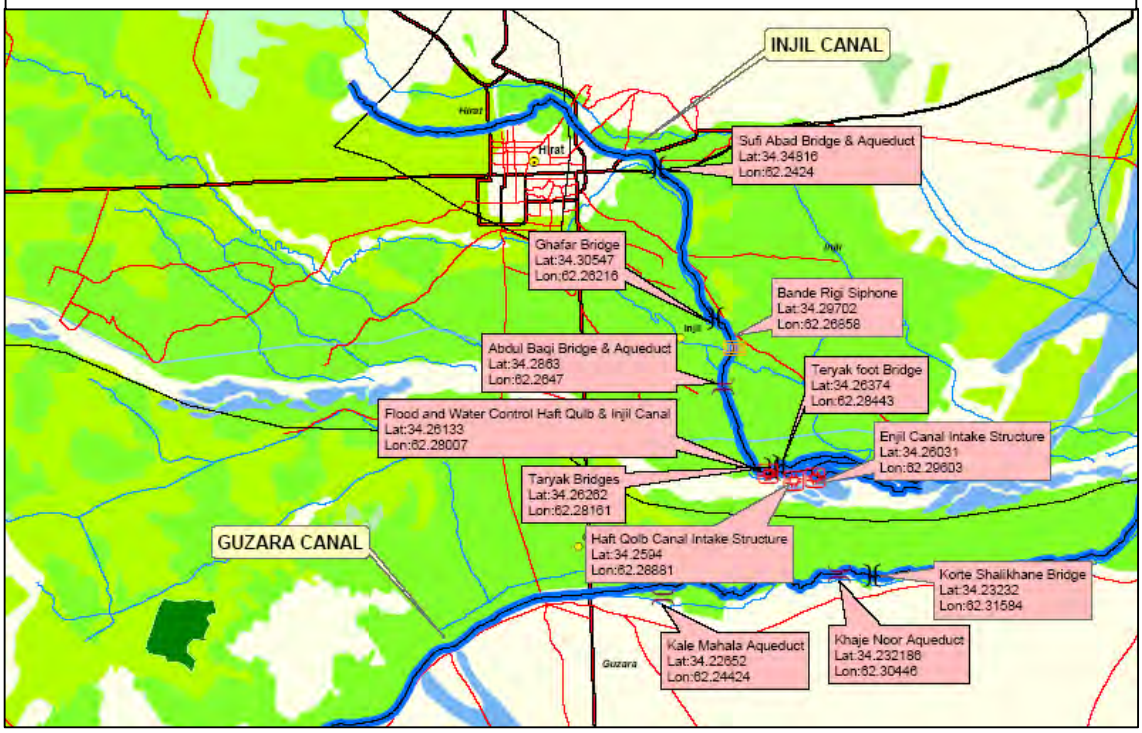
Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#27 – 0002 - Multiple	February 13, 2004	M. Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$2,588,000**		

Project Description and Impact

Through this Job Order, RAMP managed 11 implementing partners that worked together to rehabilitate irrigation systems in Guzara and Injil districts of Herat province. These IPs conducted canal surveys, cleaned canals, and constructed/rehabilitated 95 bridges and assorted irrigation structures (aqueducts, siphons, water dividers, flood control gates, and outlets). Collectively, these activities have improved irrigation to 13,700 hectares of farmland.

IP	Activity	Project Duration	Ceiling Price
Bakhtar Construction and Rehabilitation Agency (BCRC)	BCRC, ARAO, QCC and CRS conducted range irrigation surveys and designed irrigation structures/bridges along the Injil, Guzara and Haft Qutb canals. The deliverables produced through these partners contributed to the construction components carried out by other IPs under this Job Order.	**4/14/04 – 12/31/05**	$20,900
Afghan Rehabilitation and Agriculture Organization (ARAO)			$20,953
Qoba Construction Company (QCC)			$27,456
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)			$250,000
Batoor Design and Construction Incorporation (BDCI)	Constructed the Trishriza 1 Arch aqueduct on Ziaratjah branch of the Guzara canal and Trishriza 2 aqueduct on Joi Malan branch of Guzara Canal. Also repaired the Kurte Soflak Paymala Awal aqueduct in Trishrizan and repaired the Kurt Khujanur RCC aqueduct in Kurt Khujanur.	11/25/05 – 5/30/06	$489,997
Bureau of Design, Construction Implementing Services (BDCIS)	Constructed six bridges on the Guzara and Injil Canals: Kurt e Shalikhana bridge (Guzara); Tariak vehicle bridge (Injil); Tariak foot bridge (Injil); Abdul Baqi Khan bridge (Injil); Sofiabad bridge (Injil); Sofiabad bridge (Injil).	2/13/05 – 1/31/06	$400,000
Reconstruction Authority for Afghanistan (RAFA)	Constructed two water control and sediment flush-out structures for Injil and Haft Qulb Canals.	2/13/05 – 5/31/06	$431,829
Enkeshaf Abady Construction Company (EACC)	Rehabilitated four bridges – Chal Nashin, Khalifa, Ghazi, and Molay Moazen - on the Guzara canal.	7/17/05 – 12/30/05	$116,068
Social & Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation (STAAR)	Constructed the Bande Rig Siphon on Injil Canal crossing under Pashtan Wash on Injil canal. The siphon will carry water across the dry wash in a concrete flume, to regulate water flow and accumulation, and prevent flooding of the canal and damage to the neighboring village.	11/22/05 – 5/30/06	$417,613
Taraqi Construction Compan**y (TCC)**	Constructed 3 water dividers (Balan Mogolan, Ghizan, and Jakan) and 31 outlets from Station 20+622 up to Station 25+951 of the Injil canal.	12/14/05 – 3/30/06	$231,853
Afghan Rehabilitation and Agricultural Organization (ARAO)	Constructed 2 retaining walls, 2 water dividers and 15 outlets from Station 20+622 up to Station 25+951 of the Injil canal in Herat province.	12/14/05 – 3/30/06	$181,331
		Total:	**$2,588,000**

Select RAMP Irrigation Activties Along the Injil and Guzara Canal in Heart Province



Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Grain Postharvest Training, Storage and Milling in Afghanistan
The Grain Industry Alliance
Life of Project: March 14, 2004 to June 30, 2006
Provinces: Kunduz, Helmand, Parwan, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#28-0002-GIA	March 14, 2004	M. Alem Alemi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline

Ceiling Price	**$3,711,820**

Project Desciption and Impact

GIA introduced an array of agricultural storage and processing thechnology to increase rural incomes add marketable value to agricultural products. Through theis Job Order, GIA installed dry and refrigerated storage facilites, provided training to farmers and extension agents in cost-effective storage practives, established producer and processor associations, and equipped laborities to test quality of exports.

Refrigerated Storage

To reduce loss of spoiliage to fresh produce and dairy products, facilitate export promotion, and preserve the integrity of livestock vacinnes, GIA installed 59 refrigerated storage facilites in seven provinces. The units are managed are managed by associations, government bodies, and private companies, who contributed portions of funding the installation. Without refrigerated storage facilites in place, an estimated 20 to 30 percent of fresh produce loses its value through spoilage before it reaches the market. Without refrigeration, Afghan farmers and traders are only able to store fresh produce for a limited time and must sell their goods during harvest time –-- when prices are seasonably low. By the end of RAMP, GIA had installed the following refrigerated storage facilites.

Refrigerated Storage Facilities Installed by GIA

Province	Number of Facilities	Managing Organization
Kandahar	6	Fresh Fruit Export Association DCA (for livestock vaccines) Private Trading Company
Helmand	9	Farmers Association Widows Association (for dairy products) Fresh Fruit Export Association
Herat	15	Fresh Fruit Traders Herat Ice Cream Company Widows Association (for dairy products) DCA (for livestock vaccines)
Parwan	2	Bagram Fruit Company
Kunduz	2	FAO Dairy DCA (for livestock vaccines)
Kabul	22	Habib Hassam Co. Ariana Afghan Airlines DCA (for livestock vacinnes) Govt. Customs House FAO Dairy Roots of Peace Kabul Univerity Ministry of Agriculture Hasib Omer – fruit trader Haji Arif Zarif – fruit trader
Nangarhar	1	DCA(for livestock vacinnes)
Balkh	2	DCA (for livestock vacinnes) FAO/Land o Lakes

Grain Storage

Traditionally, many farmers store bulk quantities of food grain in bunker-sized holes in the earth, lined with plastic. Although this method is inexpensive, it leads to unnecessary and significant loss of product. To reduce post-harvest product loss – estimated at about 20 percent - and to help farmers add value to their grain before farm-gate sales, GIA introduced innovative, low cost storage structures of various designs and sizes to accommodate farmers' and associations' needs. The program installed 20 district-level storage facilities (warehouses), each with a 1,500 metric ton capacity for farmer and seed producerassociations. GIA also installed 50 small farm storage structures with a capacity of 8 metrics tons of grain and grain seed. Farmers with access to improved storage facilities reduced their post harvest losses from 20 to less than 10 percent. These facilities were installed in Helmand, Kunduz, Parwan, Nangarhar, Kapisa and Ghazni,

Post Harvest Handling Training

To ensure that the highest number of beneficiaries was taught post-harvest handling techniques, RAMP conducted training sessions for more than 200 farmers, traders, and warehousemen. Provincial and district-level Ministry extension agents took courses on storage facility construction, pre-storage grain cleaning and tempering, assessing grain quality control, insect and rodent control, grain grading, and grain marketing. RAMP also selected 12 managers from farmer and seed producer associations, millers and agriculture extension agents from Kunduz to serve as master trainers who will continue to provide technical assistance to farmers in their respective communities.

GIA Master Trainer course participants are performing physical tests of grain samples at the Farmer Association at the Chardara warehouse in Kunduz.

Flour Milling in Afghanistan

GIA provided extensive technical assistance to the Kunduz Flour Mill. Opened in July 2005, this is Afghanistan's largest flour mill, capable of producing up to 200 metric tons of flour each day. GIA assisted the owner in procuring necessary equipment, applying for a $350,000 loan from AIB (working in conjunction with Flag international, RAMP's business development services partner), and installing mass storage facilites. With approrpaite storage facilites in place, the mill can purchase bulk quantities of wheat during harvest when prices are low, and continue to produce flour throughout the year. GIAI also provided the Kunduz mill a computerized truck scale which is outside the mill and on the main road leading to town, where it is accessible and by agreement with the mill, free for farmers to use in the community. GIAI also designed the wheat quality lab inside the mill and provided basic wheat quality measurement instruments to the mill.

GIA Womens Programs

A cost effective, high impact part of GIA's progrec began with the hiring of two female Afghan staff members as GIAI regional office managers, one in Herat and the other in Helmand. These experienced development managers spearheaded programs that created women's and widows associations and leveraged donated land from the respective regional government offices to allow these women's associations to work on potato chip processing, dairy processing and carpet weaving. GIA assisted in strengthening the operational structre of the associations so they could obtain financial credit, and provided processing equipment (ie. looms for carpet weaving) so they could increase their income.

GIA Supported Womens' Assocaitions in Herat			
Association Names	**Member ship**	**Kind of Activities**	**Est. date**
(Khurshid) Women Association	100	Potato chips	10/08/05
(Khaja Abdullah Ansary) Trader Association	10	Fresh fruit	10/01/06
(Adraskan) Widow Association	33	Carpet Making	01/01/06
(Turkmen) Women Association	66	Carpet making	02/03/06

Quarterly Report	Q2FY06			**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Grape Revitalization for Afghanistan Productivity and Empowerment
Roots of Peace (RoP)
Life of Project: March 15, 2004 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Parwan, Samangan, Helmand, Kandahar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#29-0004-RoP	March 15, 2004	Abdul Samad Nazari	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$6,050,000**		

Project Description

RoP provided technical assistance to Afghan grape and nut producers, and training for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents; developed model farms demonstrating best practices; constructed market/collection centers; established farmer-owned businesses and farmer/trader associations; and promoted commercial sales management to re-establish and develop local, regional, and international markets for grapes, raisins and almonds. RoP activities have led to exports to India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

Project Impact

The aim of this project was to build vertically linked production and marketing systems for grapes and nuts in Afghanistan. The project focused on testing new export market channels for fresh grapes, raisins and almonds. New international markets were identified in collaboration with participating merchants. Then, the program helped merchants export to these new markets.

Simultaneously, ROP worked with farmers to improve their production capacities and helped link participating farmers with participating merchants. In some cases, ROP trained a merchant's extension agents to provide technical assistance to farmers producing for that merchant. By helping merchants help farmers, the program sought to demonstrate to merchants the benefits of working directly with farmers and give the merchants some of the skills they will need to continue supplying technical assistance to farmers in the absence of the project. ROP combined this market-driven effort with the more traditional development approach of working directly with farmers to increase their incomes through more efficient production targeting existing market demand. Specific accomplishments under this project include:

- Reached 3,800 farmers through agriculture extension activities
- Established 1,611 demonstration plots in Shomali Plains and Kandahar
- Produced a handbook in English, Dari, and Pashto on how to make concrete posts for trellising and assisted small-scale entrepreneurs manufacture more than13,463 concrete posts for use in trellising demonstrations
- Installed 12 germplasm source gardens for Taifee and Shondo Khani grape varieties
- Established 60 nurseries expected to yield over 300,000 rooted cuttings (valued at over $60,000) ready for out-planting in vineyards in 2007.
- 686 grape grafting demo plots were installed and 15,136 grape vines were grafted.
- Arranged for private sector to supply agricultural inputs to participating grape producers through 3 ROP Market Centers. The Market Center near Kandahar was transferred to the Fresh Fruit Exporters Union of Kandahar (FFEUK). The Market Center at Mirbachkot was transferred to the Kabul Nut and Fruit Consortium. The Market Centers at Lagmani and Bagram (in the Shomali Plain) were transferred to the Kabul Agricultural Input Association.
- Assisted in the establishment of a quality control laboratory at the Raisin and Other Dried Fruit Export Promotion Institute.
- Sent 34 raisin samples to: USA (2), Russia (9), Ukraine 6), Israel (6), Netherlands (6), and Germany (5).
- 14 grape drying sheds have been built (11 in Shomali and 3 near Kandahar). These were built under a ROP program which paid 50 percent of the cost of building supplies while the farmer paid the other 50 percent and provided the construction labor. ROP assisted 46 farmers to renovate and operate their existing traditional raisin drying houses (mud construction) which had been idle for many years due to disruption by war.

- Formed 134 nascent farmers' marketing associations. The combined membership of these associations was 5,653, and owning 594,000 almond trees.
- ROP Women's Program Specialist has delivered production and marketing advice, provided by ROP Nut Extension Specialists, to some 1,400 women farmers of almond trees in Balkh and Samangand provinces.

Fresh Grape Program

ROP helped fresh fruit merchants' organize themselves into associations and construct 2 market centers capable of packaging chilled grapes for international markets. ROP marketing specialists then assisted the merchants send shipments of chilled grapes to test new markets in Germany, Ukraine, Russia, Saudi Arabia, UAE (Dubai), Kuwait and India. In 2006, these tests shipments totaled over 100 metric tons.

After some hesitation typical of their conservative nature, grape farmers participating in the ROP program readily adopted techniques designed to increase their farm income. The techniques include the use of trellising to increase plant density and control disease, proper application of pesticide and fertilizer, and grafting to switch production to higher-value grape varieties. Farmers that adopt the full range of new techniques can realize up to 400 percent increased income.

In 2006, about 3,500 grape farmers participated in the program. ROP agents and participating farmers installed 1,611 demonstration plots. Of this total, 1,468 farmers installed trellising and 686 farmers installed grafting trials on demonstration plots established on their orchards. There is an overlap between grafting and trellising demonstration plots, namely, all farmers who participated in the grafting demonstration also installed a trellising demonstration. Of the total trellising demonstrations, 55 were installed near Kandahar, the remainder was installed in the Shomali Plain just north of Kabul. In establishing the trellising demonstrations, 13,463 concrete trellis posts were fabricated by local workshops and distributed to participating farmers. The concrete posts were 2.6 meters long and, with a cost of about $7 each, had a total value of approximately $94,000.

ROP assisted individual grape farmers establish commercial germplasm source vineyards and multiplication nurseries to supply other farmers with certified cuttings and saplings of more profitable grape varieties. One farmer sold 20,000 grape plants from his small (.07ha) multiplication nursery in 2006 — earning him over $4,000.

Raisin Program

ROP assisted grape farmers test new methods of producing shade-dried, green raisins which traditionally sell, at the farm level, at double the price of sun-dried red or black raisins. ROP assisted 14 farmers construct newly designed green raisin drying-sheds for testing purposes. ROP provided 50% of the materials cost and the farmers provided the remaining materials and labor for construction. The farmers produced green raisins in these new sheds and sold them at double what they could have gotten for sun-dried raisins. Proof of the new sheds attractiveness to farmers was seen in the many requests the extension staff received from other farmers to receive assistance with construction of additional sheds.

ROP assisted three raisin processors with up-grades of their facilities designed to enhance the processors' capability to move up from traditional international markets to higher-paying markets with more stringent quality requirements. The up-grades were only partially successful due to lack of participation from the plant owners. It was concluded that most of these 30-year-old plants would have to be totally refurbished with new equipment in order to meet the current world market standards for raisins. Almost 1,400mt of raisins processed in the upgraded plants were exported to Russia and the Ukraine. Additionally, ROP marketing specialists assisted Afghan merchants identify raisin buyers and test new markets in the Netherlands, Sri Lanka and Israel.

Almond Program

1,864 male farmers and 1,418 women farmers, participated in the production demonstrations lead by this program. ROP helped established 134 nascent farmers marketing associations with a total membership of 5,653. The presidents of these marketing groups have been introduced to urban merchants via exchange of telephone numbers. It is expected that this connection will result in urban buyers buying directly from these farm groups and assisting them to purchase agricultural inputs.

The almond subproject started at the end of September 2005. The RAMP ended on June 30, 2006, before the almond harvest. To estimate the level of increased production per tree achieved via the ROP extension program, ROP extension agents (in June) sampled trees and counted the immature nuts on trees in ROP demonstration plots. On average, the treated trees held double the number of nuts per meter of main lower branch than did the untreated trees. Assuming that these data are representative of the other branches on the trees and assuming that the treated trees will be able to nurture the increased numbers of nuts until harvest, it appears that the ROP extension program more than achieved its objective of showing farmers how they can increase their per tree production by 30%-50%.

ROP also worked with nut merchants in Kandahar, Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif, helping them organize their marketing associations and construct processing plants with modern shelling equipment. When fully operational, these processing plants will have an annual capacity to export 525 metric ton of shelled almonds valued at approximately $3,750,000.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Locust Control Program Northern Afghanistan
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), GOAL
Life of Project: March 11, 2004 - December 31, 2004
Provinces: Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#30+31-004-GOAL, FAO	March 11, 2004	A. Samad Nazari	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price			**$1,030,000**	

Project Description and Impact

Over the Spring and Summer of 2004, GOAL and FAO implemented emergency locust control activities in northern Afghanistan and worked to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD). Key activities included conducting egg-bed surveys of to identify areas with highest incidence of locust; training community members and provincial staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in chemical and mechanical pest control; renovating the PPQD laboratory and training the department's staff so that it is in a better position to identify and effectively respond to future outbreaks.

The objectives of this project were i) to prevent damage to crops from locust attack, ii) to reduce substantially the locust population to a level at which it could be maintained without major international assistance, and iii) to rebuild the capacity of the Ministry's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department to manage the locust problem in the long-term.

Due to a mild spring, hatching took place earlier than expected. This required the treatment of approximately 200,000 hectares by Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) spraying, using close to 40,000 liters of pesticide. Spraying was carried out by over 100 control teams in five most seriously affected provinces (Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar), supported by the local communities and each under a trained organizer. In addition, nine vehicle-mounted sprayers, operated by PPQD and FAO staff, were also deployed.

The area of wheat saved through this project is estimated at approximately 270,000 hectares, consisting of 163,000 hectares of irrigated land and 107,000 of rain fed land. The estimated production of wheat saved is 460,000 metric tons. At the time of harvest, the price of wheat was approximately $171/metric ton, making the value of the production saved nearly $79 million. The price of wheat has since risen to $228 per ton, which raises the value of production saved to over $105 million.

The project directly benefited over 220,000 rural households within the project targeted provinces whose crops were saved by the campaign. All the farmers in northern Afghanistan whose food security would have been threatened by a failure of wheat production due to the locust outbreak also benefited. This number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated at 360,000 families.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Green Kabul Program
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Life of Project: March 10, 2004 - November 30, 2005
Province: Kabul

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#32-004-UNOPS	March 10, 2004	M. Alem Alemi	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,038,595**		

Project Description

UNOPS procured and distributed approximately 1 million trees throughout Kabul. Its key activities included: planting fruit and forestry trees in various public locations throughout Kabul, including schools, government buildings, parks, roadsides, and the Kabul Green Belt; organizing Kabul Green Week activities, including public events, children's activities, receptions, entertainment, and education; and coordinating an ongoing public information campaign to raise public awareness of environmental issues in Afghanistan.

Project Impact

During spring 2004, UNOPS organized distribution to maximize sapling survival rates, resulting in the bulk of trees distributed free to the public for residential use. While monitoring of these trees is not possible, feedback from residents through district *Shura* representatives was positive. Many procured trees were placed directly in nurseries for the Kabul Green Belt. The significant labor required for this work continues to support local labor forces. This approach resulted in minimizing mortality of seedlings, and ensuring responsible care and management of the trees.

Organizers utilized the Municipality and district heads of Kabul *Shura* for the primary distribution mechanism. The Municipality's Green Program planted approximately 60,000 trees in public locations throughout the city, including mosques, parks, roadsides, hospitals and public grounds. ACC continues to manage the regular irrigation of these young trees.

UNOPS completed this project in November 2005, and successfully distributed 170,000 Trees in and around Kabul at the following locations:

Location of Tree Distribution	Number of Trees Distributed
Within Municipality	40,000
Kabul Green Belt	40,485
Residential/Public/Ministries in Kabul	89,515
Total:	**170,000**

The following species list for planted trees was drafted as a result of several technical meetings of leading forestry experts in the country, affiliated with Kabul University, Faculty of Agriculture; Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Head of Forest Department; Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Environment; Afghan Conservation Corps, UNOPS, UN FAO, UNEP and international NGOs. These native species have been approved appropriate for the climate and conditions of Kabul environs.

Conifer/Evergreen	Deciduous / Broad leaves	Fruit Trees
P. halipansis	*Fraxinus spp*	Apple
P. eldarica	*Eulumus spp*	Apricot
P. sylvistris	*Cercis griffittii*	Almond
Cedrus deodara	*Acer negonda*	Pears
Thuja orientalis	*Acer compistris*	Plum
	Acer pseudo platanus	Mulberry
	Ailanthus glandlosa	
	Robinia Pseudo acacia	

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Repair of the Fil Koh Chute
Gulsan Cucurova
Life of Project: April 7, 2004 - May 8, 2004
Province: Kandahar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#33-0002-Gulsan	April 7, 2004	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$45,000**		

Project Description and Impact

The Fil Koh chute is part of an irrigation/hydroelectric project that was implemented by USAID long before the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. As a result of military action, the chute was damaged, threatening approximately 35,000 hectares with disruption of irrigation.

The damaged Fil Koh chute before repairs

Former Governor Pashton of Kandahar province confirmed that the repair of the Fil Koh chute was an immediate priority for reconstruction. USAID repair efforts were coordinated with representatives of the Japanese government, who were in the process of developing their master plan for rehabilitating the Kandahar agriculture sector.

The repair effort was more complicated than anticipated, due to undermining of the structure by attempts to run water through the chute while damaged. Gulsan Cucurova's repair work proceeded quickly, starting in April 2004 and was completed in time for farmers to start planting for the 2004 crop cycle.

Irrigation Structure Repair	Province	District	Structure Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Fil Koh chute	Kandahar	Arghandab	1	1	100%
		Total:	**1**	**1**	**100%**

The Fil Koh chute after Gulsan Cucurova repaired the structure.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Reclaiming Salinized and Waterlogged Farmland
International Foundation for Hope (IF Hope)
Life of Project: May 23, 2004 - April 30, 2006
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#35-IFHope	May 23, 2004	M. Ibrahim Sultani	Dan Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		$1,745,446.00		

Project Description and Impact

IF Hope cleaned and dredged silt deposits from 115.5 kilometers of blocked drainage ditches in Bati Kot, Kama, and Muhmand Dara districts of Nangarhar Province. Dredged soil is to be used to rehabilitate roadways along the drains. During the first quarter of 2006, IF Hope completed all of its contracted activities under RAMP which have led to improving the irrigation of 13,700 hectares of farmland.

Drain Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Nangarhar and Kama Drainage system	Nangarhar	Bati Kot, Kama and Muhmand Dara	115.5	115.5	100%
		Total:	**115.5**	**115.5**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Roads for Nangarhar
Humanitarian Assistance Development Foundation (HADF), Relief International (RI)
Life of Project: January 1, 2005 - November 31, 2005
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#36-0002-HADF, RI	January 1, 2005	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		$737,396		

Project Description and Impact

HADF and RI collectively rehabilitated 44.5 km of road in Kama district of Nangarhar province. The traffic from Lal Pur, Ghosta and Kama districts to Nangarhar Kunar highway passing through the main feeder road has been diverted to the recently rehabilitated Land Bouch road – as the surface is much smoother. During the rehabilitation of roads, local people have donated their valuable asset, their land, to increase the width of the roads from 4 to 6.5 meter. This illustrates the high demand for rehabilitation of rural roads; the sacrifice of productive lands for public works is only grudgingly granted or refused normally.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Kama Ghosta	Nangarhar	Kama	10	10	100%
Kama Ghosta	Nangarhar	Kama	10	10	100%
Landa Booch	Nangarhar	Kama	10.45	10.45	100%
Zarshoe	Nangarhar	Kama	5.45	5.45	100%
Qalae Akhun Sangarsrai	Nangarhar	Kama	6.65	6.65	100%
Arbaban Kalaiakhun	Nangarhar	Kama	1.95	1.95	100%
		Total:	**44.5**	**44.5**	**100%**

Before

After

Before

After

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Irrigation System Protection
Reconstruction and Social Services for Afghanistan (RSSA)
Life of Project: July 1, 2005 to December 5, 2005
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#36-0002-RSSA	July 1, 2005	Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$426,565**		

Project Description and Impact

RSSA rehabilitated a 5 kilometer section of sub canal 29 of Nangarhar's Main canal, repaired 5 kilometers of road that runs parallel to the canal, and constructed 1,300 meter river embankment along the road to prevent future erosion from floods. This project restored irrigation to 6,000 hectares of land that was damaged by flood and had not been receiving water for the past 16 years.

Canal Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km of Canals Rehabilitated		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Sub Canal 29 of Nangarhar Main Canal	Nangarhar	Shinwar	5	5	100%
		Total:	**5**	**5**	**100%**
Road Rehabilitation	**Province**	**District**	**Km of Roads Rehabilitated**		**% Complete**
			Target	Actual	
Road parallel to sub Canal 29 of Nangarhar Main Canal	Nangarhar	Shinwar	5	5	100%
		Total:	**5**	**5**	**100%**
Embankment Construction	**Province**	**District**	**Meters of Embankment Constructed**		**% Complete**
			Target	Actual	
Parallel to sub Canal 29 of Nangarhar Main Canal	Nangarhar	Shinwar	1,300	1,300	100%
		Total:	**1,300**	**1,300**	**100%**

RSSA laborers constructing the 1,300 meter embankment along the road parallel to Sub Canal 29 of Nangarhar's main canal.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Roads for Nangarhar
Afghan Bureau for Reconstruction (ABR), Design and Construction Group (DCG), AfghanAid (AAD), Alys Afghan Construction Co. (AACC), Humanitarian Assistance Development Foundation (HADF)
Life of Project: September 8, 2005 – June 30, 2006
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#36+#38-0002-ABR, DCG, AAD, AACC, HADF	September 8, 2005	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,712,993**		

Project Description and Impact

Under Job Order #36 and #38, 5 RAMP partners are rehabilitated approximately 90 kilometers of non-congruent farm-to-market roads throughout Nangarhar province. The following table reports the accomplishments of ABR, DCG, AAD, AACC and HADF.

Road Segment	District	RAMP Partner	Subcontract Value	Km Completed
Agam Centre Giri Khel	Pachir Wa Agam, Nangarhar	ABR (JO#36)	$462,188	12.5
District Centre Bamakhil	Pachir Wa Agam, Nangarhar			3.15
Zamarkhil Mourgi	Pachir Wa Agam, Nangarhar			2
District Centre Mir Afjali Zyarat	Pachir Wa Agam, Nangarhar			6.5
Nahr-e-Shahi, Khushgunbad	Behsood, Nangarhar	DCG (JO#36)	$496,239	9.3
Gullaee	Shinwar, Nangarhar			9.1
Grhabawa-Anbar Khana	Shinwar, Nangarhar			8.4
Saiphon Lagarjoi	Rodat, Nangarhar	AAD (JO#38)	$140,000	5
Akram Khil – Mourga	Sherzad	AACC (JO#38)	$374,021	9
Sra Qala-Qailaghow	Khogiani			3.25
Kaja Wazir	Khogiani			3.9
Wazir Dosaraka-Karam Khil	Khogiani			1.8
Hadria - Shikhano	Khogiani			3.35
Shirgar	Kama, Nangarhar	HADF (JO#38)	$240,545	13
		Total:	**$754,566**	**89.9**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Roads for Balkh

Agency for Rehabilitation and Energy Conservation In Afghanistan (AREA), Partners in Revitalization and Building (PRB), Kunduz Rehabilitation Agency (KRA)
Life of Project: November 22, 2005 - February 28, 2006
Province: Balkh

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#38-0002-AREA	November 22, 2005	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$925,154**		

Project Description and Impact

Under this Job Order, three RAMP partners rehabilitated approximately 47.5 kilometers of non-congruent farm-to-market roads throughout Balkh province. Activities under this job order connect the Colombo road with the main North-South highway in Balkh province. The rehabilitated roads will reduce transportation time and costs for 1,840 families living in their catchment. The following table reports the accomplishments of AREA, PRB, and KRA

Road Segment	District	RAMP Partner	Subcontract Value	Km Completed
Colombo Road	Balkh	AREA	$90,930	5.7
Kod Barq Sholgara Road	Sholgara	PRB	$369,223	22
		KRA	$465,001	19.75
		Total:	**$925,154**	**47.45**

AREA laborers preparing to lay gravel on Colombo road segment in central Balkh.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			**PROJECT COMPLETED**

Venture Capital Fund (The Fund)
Acap Partners
Life of Project: February 15, 2005 – Juune 30, 2006
Provinces: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#39-0003-Acap	February 15, 2005	Frances Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$4,000,000**		

Project Description

The purpose of this grant is to fund a contribution to the Afghanistan Renewal Fund, a venture capital fund to be managed by Acap Partners. The Fund created a finance delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Fund's total capitalization will be close to $20 million initially, and could grow to $30 million. The Fund will generate market-based returns for investors by contributing to the regeneration of the private sector.

In the first part of 2006, Acap Partners established a corporate office in the Kabul Business Center in Shar-i-Naw, Kabul, and registered itself as a local business with the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA). Now that the office is in full operation, Acap Partners is in a strong position to promote Afghanistan's first venture capital fund. Acap recently launched its website at www.acap.com.af and hired a London-trained national Investment Associate to assist with reviewing potential new clients.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Revolving Credit Facility
Afghanistan International Bank (AIB)
Life of Project: August 22, 2004 - July, 2006
Provinces: Faryab, Herat, Kabul,

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#40-0003-AIB	August 22, 2004	Frances Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$2,000,000**		

Project Description and Impact

This revolving credit facility through AIB undertakes to extend medium and large sized loans in the range of $50,000 to $500,000 to entrepreneurs, enterprises and value added processors along the agricultural value chain. These enterprises may already be receiving technical assistance and support through other RAMP implementing partners, and this activity provides the best opportunity to quickly meet an identified credit need and create linkages with other sections of the RAMP program. AIB will be a self-sustaining partner that will have the capacity to continue to provide financial services to agribusinesses beyond the life of the RAMP. By the end of RAMP, AIB had provided the following financial services to nine agribusinesses in five provinces:

Province	Agri-Business	Lending Mechanism	Purpose of Borrowing	Approved Lending Limit
Faryab	Azizullah	Term Loan	To purchase second-hand harvesting equipment	$50,000
Herat	Heri Biscuit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Term Loan	To purchase processing machinery for industrial bakery	$200,000
		Over Draft	To puchase raw ingediants for biscuit manufacturing	$100,000
	Milad Noor Co.	Term Loan	For working capital and to purchase sesame and cumin seed for processing and export.	$500,000
	Noor Heravi Brothers	Letter of Credit	For working capital and to purchase tools, machinery and sesame and cumin seed for processing and export.	$100,000
		Post Import Finance	To purchase cumin seed for processing and export	60,000
	Arya Bread and Flour Company	Over Draft	To import wheat to process into flour	300,000
Kabul	Kabul Flour Mill Company	Term Loan	To purchase bulk quantities of wheat and a generator	$500,000
		Letter of Credit	To import wheat to process into flour	$160,000
		Post Import Finance	To import wheat to process into flour	$80,000
	Khalid Khaybar Ltd.	Term Loan	To purchase grapes for processing into raisins	500,000
Baghlan	Sultan Daud Improved Seeds Company	Over Draft	Working capital and to import improved varieties of seed for domestic resale	150,000.
Kunduz	Kunduz Flour Mill	Term Loan	For working capital and to purchase bulk quantities of wheat	$350,000

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED
Business Mentoring Program **United Nations Development Program** **Life of Project: November 4, 2004 to April 30, 2005** **Provinces: Nationwide**				
Job Order No.	***Date of Award***	***Project Manager***	***USAID CTO***	***USAID CO***
JO#41-0003-UNDP	November 4, 2004	Frances Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$45,538**		

Project Description and Impact

UNDP's Business Mentoring Program was primarily a resource for targeted agribusinesses, identified by USAID/RAMP in cooperation with UNDP. The Business Mentoring Program assisted with a variety of activities, including designing an efficient program with a revenue stream; profiling the agribusiness' current depth of skills and needs for additional capacity; and identifying appropriate experts to deliver specific technical assistance. By then end of the project, UNDP had accomplished the following

INFORMATION CREATION

- Created a database within the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency to streamline business registration and certification processes, and to serve as a reference for prospective investors.

- Two market sector studies:
  - (1) A fragrance study (funded through UNDP's National Area-Based Development Program) led to the set-up of a fragrance factory in Jalalabad.
  - (2) A horticulture study contributed to a joint Afghan-Iranian venture in Mazar-e-Sharif.

- Commissioned a survey of small and medium entreprise opportunities in seven sectors, which also covered current conditions for SME investment. The opportunities studied included precious and semi-precious stones; construction; poultry and eggs; flour and baked goods; cashmere textiles; spices, in particular, saffron and cumin; soap, shampoo and laundry detergents.

AFGHAN BUSINESS CENTRE

Pursuant to a contract signed November 4 2004, the business centre employed four consultants for varying terms along with two national counterparts, to focus on its USAID-RAMP client services (A fifth consultant did not remain in his position, and a sixth was recruited for non-RAMP work). The RAMP-ABC team achieved the following:

- Collaboration with several RAMP clients, and the securing of one loan for the Kabul Flour Mill, valued at $500,000.

- Produced a partial set of accounting training materials, which were used in a workshop for Afghanistan International Bank's training activities for its incominginterns, comprised of economics students in the process of completing theirstudies.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Business Development Services (BDS)
Flag International (FI)
Life of Project: June 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Kabul, Kunduz, Laghman, Faryab, Herat, Parwan, Balkh, Wardak, Baghlan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#41B-0003-FI	June 1, 2005	Frances Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$862,695.00**		

Project Description

The purpose of the Job Order was to provide Business Development Services (BDS) to Afghan agribusinesses with the goal of supporting their access to credit in support of RAMP. Flag International (FI) targeted small and medium sized agribusinesses along the value chain and offered BDS services to Afghan agribusiness identified by RAMP and other Implementing Partners to access loans and post-finance assistance in order to grow their businesses and make them sustainable after the completion of the program.

Project Impact

FI assistance to the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) provided early quality clients for their new bank branch office in Mazar-i-Sharif and led to their future branch in Herat. FI also offered business, accounting, and financial credit training courses to employees of RAMP, AIB, Afghan Finance Company (AFC), and other implementers alongside of advanced staff from agribusiness SMEs from the FI office in Kabul.

With FI as an implementer, RAMP was able to guide the process to ensure that the BDS project will meet the needs of the clients while simultaneously contributing to the goals of RAMP. The business advisory services that FI provided to clients prepared them to apply for financing to grow their business. Once the client received financing, FI also supported them in taking a market-oriented approach to their agribusinesses and providing post-finance assistance. This assistance included accounting training, finance training, and budgeting services administered to 150 agribusiness entrepreneurs of which 35% were women.

During the 13-month project, FI achieved the following results:

- Interviewed and screened 150 agribusinesses to assess their suitability for assistance;
- Facilitated the successful applications of 11 loans/leases (over $10,000 each) to small and medium agribusinesses;
- Facilitated the successful applications of 4 large loans/leases (over $50,000 each) to large agri-businesses;
- Assisted 50 agribusinesses with pre- or post-finance consulting;
- Provided business skills training to 150 entrepreneurs;
- Provided business development services to 2 RAMP-supported nut associations.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Small- Medium Enterprise (SME) Lending
Afghanistan Finance Company (AFC)
Life of Project: September 1, 2004 - July 1, 2006
Provinces: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#42-0003-AFC	September 1, 2004	Fran Toomey	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$5,380,804**		

Project Description

The AFC is a leasing credit delivery mechanism to fulfill the unmet financing needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), specifically in the agricultural sector. The primary aim is to finance SME activities along the value chains that are receiving support through RAMP-funded projects. There is currently very limited lending available to SMEs, especially for agro-businesses. Making leasing available in Afghanistan not only encourages value-added processing activities to expand, but also allows business owners to obtain other types of equipment without having to front the full cost of the equipment.

Project Impact

Following are the highlights of the activities of the AFC during the period of program.

Disbursements

As primary activity, AFC disbursed $1.49 million to 30 clients in SME sectors. Out of total number of disbursed clients 19 relates to Agricultural sector and 11 relates to non Agricultural sector. AFC main focus was on Agricultural sector and potential businesses covering the value chain but at the same time value of development of other non agricultural was not undermined. In order to reduce risk and have a sustainable leasing company, the portfolio was diversified. By design, major focus was on agribusiness. However, other sectors were also included, such as construction, medical, and transport.

Training

Considering the lack of expertise locally in the leasing business management was able to get Technical Assistance from International Finance Corporation (IFC) to boost technical skill and knowledge required for the smooth operation of any leasing company. In the wake of this TA, IFC send a team of experienced and professional trainers from ORIX Leasing Company (OLP) to conduct 15 days training to AFC staff. There training covered various aspects of the leasing business including, business plan development, assessment of potential clients, analysis of financial data/statements, leasing procedures and recording of the transactions.

Capacity Building

AFC has been conducting the capacity building program in collaboration with Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), USA for Afghan International Chamber of Commerce and Industries (AICC). It mainly includes business development, financial statements, developing business plans, economics, getting financial services provided by the lending institutions etc. It also covered the long term sustainability of AICC through the creation of fee-based business development services and improves the ability of AICC clients to attract capital. AFC has dedicated two of its senior staff members for conducting these training which were held twice a week at AICC premises. The total amount of the contract is USD 109,975.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Rehabilitation of Drains and Canals in Helmand and Baghlan
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Life of Project: November 1, 2004 – March 30, 2006
Provinces: Helmand, Baghlan

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#43-0002-DAI	November 1, 2004	John Priest	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$2,511,588**		

Project Description and Impact

DAI cleaned and fortified 64.14 km of drains in Darweshan, Shamalan, and Upper Boghra regions of Helmand province. In the first quarter of 2006, DAI completed its work rehabilitating the Gurgurak and Ab Qul canals in Baghlan – 52.34 km total.

Collectively, these 116.48 kilometers of rehabilitated drains and canals have improved irrigation to over 60,800 hectares of farmeland

DAI laborers manually cleaning the Ab Qul Canal in Baghlan.

Drain Rehabilitation	Province	Region	Km of Drains Rehabilitated		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Darweshan	Helmand	Darweshan	10.96	10.96	100%
Shamalan	Helmand	Shamalan	41.91	41.91	100%
Upper Boghra	Helmand	Upper Boghra	11.27	11.27	100%
		Total:	**64.14**	**64.14**	**100%**
Canal Rehabilitation	Province	Region	Km of Canals Rehabilitated		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Gurgurak Canal	Baghlan	Gurgurak	16.8	16.8	100%
Ab Qul Canal	Baghlan	Ab Qul	35.54	35.54	100%
		Total:	**52.34**	**52.34**	**100%**

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Water Users Association
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Life of Project: November 1, 2004 – June 15, 2006
Provinces: Helmand, Herat

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#44-0002-DAI	November 1, 2004	John Priest	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,282,612**		

Project Description and Impact

DAI worked to establish Water Users Associations in Helmand and Herat provinces. At the national level, DAI designed the organizational structure and chartering of WUA – so effective models could be replicated in other provinces. The project was designed to empower water users to become self-financing for operation, maintenance and management of canal and drainage systems from the farm gate to the river intake. To regulate water distribution, agrarian communities in Afghanistan traditionally elect an individual 'water master', or *Mirab*, who is vested with the responsibility of overseeing the operation of irrigation systems. Farmers pay the *Mirab* a percentage of their crop revenue to cover maintenance of the canals and their diversions. *Mirabs* are elected by water users for discrete parts of a canal system, and often competition for maximum withdrawals occurs among the water user zones. This has led to the situation where more influential *Mirabs* are able to appropriate larger shares of the flow of a canal. Although the *Mirab* system works on a small scale, it does not have the organizational and institutional capacity to efficiently respond to the rising needs of the farmers living on expansive canal networks.

The 27-kilometer-long Injil canal irrigates 8,500 hectares of farmland in Hirat Province. Through RAMP, USAID has re-built approximately 100 control structures to regulate withdrawals from the main canal. When surveying the Injil canal, RAMP engineers noted that communities upstream were over-using water, and farmers downstream were not receiving enough to irrigate their crops. This inequitable distribution of water resulted in reduced crop yields for farmers downstream and inadequate collected revenue for maintenance.

DAI surveyers collecting GIS data along the Injil canal in Herat. Data is used to create a detailed map of intakes along the irrigation system

Building on the strengths of the *Mirab* system, the newly established Injil Canal WUA serves as a governing body, designed to ensure that irrigation water is equitably distributed between upstream and downstream water users. The water users elected a General Assembly with 55 members, representing nearly 8,000 families. The General Assembly in turn elected an 11-member Executive Board that oversees the day-to-day management of all canal activities. RAMP reviewed water laws - both current and those in the development stage – and created a charter and by-laws for the WUA that would protect water users' rights, and structure it as a financially self-sustaining institution. Similar to the *Mirab* structure, farmers still pay a percentage of their crop revenue to the WUA. The WUA is then responsible for managing the funds to operate, maintain, and rehabilitate the entire canal network.

As a self-financing institution, the WUA needs not call upon international donors or the central/provincial government to infuse capital for repairs to the canal. The lasting impact of the WUA will extend well beyond RAMP's period of performance, and the model and charters can be replicated and refined accordingly to form WUAs on irrigation systems in other parts of the country.

Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT DISCONTINUED

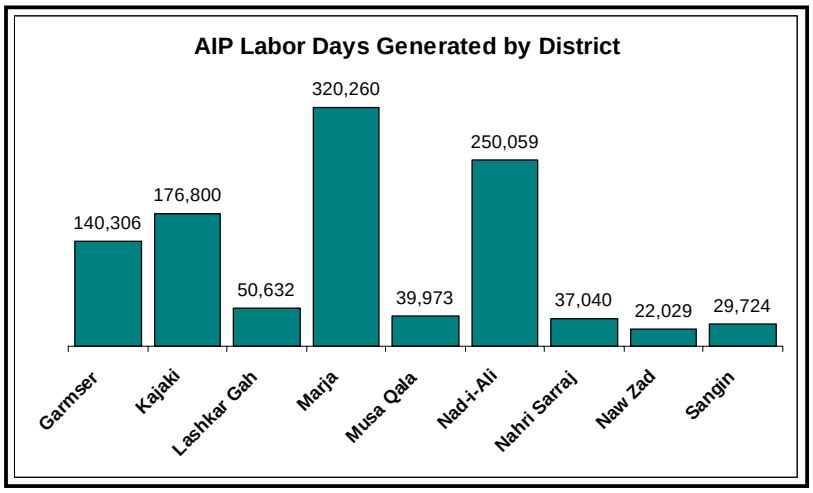
Alternative Income Project (AIP)
Chemonics International Inc.
Life of Project: November 19, 2004 – July 20, 2005
Provinces: Helmand

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#46-0002-Chemonics International	October 24, 2004	Carol Yee	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		$8,245,450		

Project Description and Impact

During the life of the project, AIP rapidly implemented 22 cash-for-work infrastructure projects which generated 1,066,823 labor days and infused $4.1 million in wages into local economies. These individual labor-intensive projects employed community members of 10 districts in Helmand to clean minor drains/irrigation canals, excavate debris from karezes, rehabilitate farm to market roads, and weave metal frames for gabion baskets.

To promote economic security for those unable to participate in cash-for-work activities, AIP issued grants to INTERSOS, Mercy Corps International and VARA to lead community development activities and facilitate vocational training courses. These programs focused on particularly vulnerable segments of the population – women-led households and internally displaced people. Collectively the grantees enrolled 536 participants in vocational training programs and reached a total of 3,946 beneficiaries through literacy courses, social protection campaigns, and instructional agriculture radio programs.



Although AIP's tremendous impact was felt by its intended beneficiaries, the work did not go unnoticed by hostile forces in the region. Seven months into the project, the security environment in southern Afghanistan tragically deteriorated. From May 17 to May 19, 2005, AIP suffered three attacks resulting in the death of four staff members and seven associated individuals. AIP immediately suspended all cash-for-work activities, and instructed its grantees to only continue those community development activities which could be safely implemented.

On July 30, 2005, Chemonics and USAID/Afghanistan mutually agreed that the best way to maintain AIP's programmatic momentum was to contractually discontinue the project and fold its existing activities into other USAID-funded programs managed by Chemonics. Both parties decided that AIP's cash-for-work activities and the majority of its staff and assets would be incorporated into Chemonics' Alternative Livelihoods Project in southern Afghanistan (ALP/S); AIP's community development grants would be managed by Chemonics' Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP/Chemonics).

Governor Sher Mohammad pays an AIP laborer at Nad-i-Ali

Throughout its duration, AIP attracted significant attention from a range of Afghan and American officials and counter-narcotic policy designers including US Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad, John Walters - Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, Habibullah Qaderi, - Afghan Counter Narcotics Minister, Mark Kirk – US Congressman of Illinois, Ross Wherry – USAID Senior Reconstruction Advisor, and Patrick Fine – USAID/Afghanistan Mission Director. AIP was able to clearly demonstrate to these delegations the effectiveness of its cash-for-work and vocational training components, and how they can be easily replicated to assist in larger counter-narcotic initiatives.

AIP's final report illustrates that the project's seven months of operation were extremely successful in quickly implementing community-driven activities that responded to the immediate needs of its targeted beneficiaries. Although the project ended prematurely, AIP made a visible and lasting impact in its host communities and laid the foundation for further alternative livelihood activities in the region.

On February 15, 2005, USAID awarded to Chemonics a $119.9 million contract to manage ALP activities in the southern region (ALP/S). ALP/S is working to achieve two strategic objectives (1) Help accelerate licit economic growth and business activities in selected provinces in which poppy cultivation is thriving, and (2) Help provide an immediate source of income to poor households whose livelihoods depend, directly or indirectly, on the temporary opium economy.

AIP's cash-for-work activities feed directly into ALP/S' second objective of providing an immediate source of income to its target beneficiaries. AIP is transferring over 12 cash-for-work projects that can resume in a matter of a few days under ALP/S' management once the security situation improves. ALP/S will adopt AIP's cash-for-work management structure to build on the momentum and community recognition that AIP had already achieved.

The majority of AIP's local staff members have transferred over to ALP/S office in Lashkar Gah to manage the cash-for-work component of the larger program. At the project's closure, AIP had 102 national staff on its payroll. (These figures do not include the 14,000 cash-for-work laborers who were not full time staff members, as they were hired on a project specific basis). AIP's staff members have acquired significant institutional knowledge and will be able to easily resume administering and monitoring cash-for-work activities with little advanced preparation. Engineers from AIP have already begun working with ALP/S staff to determine which activities would be the most appropriate to resume first.

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Quarterly Report	Q2 FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Nangarhar Emergency Seed Wheat and Fertilizer Distribution Program
Social and Technical Association for Afghanistan Rehabilitation
Life of Project: December 4, 2004 – June 30, 2005
Province: Nangarhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#48-0004-IFHOPE, RSSA, STAAR, GAA, RDRO, ICARDA, Relief International	December 4, 2004	Naqib Ahmad	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$571,341**		

Project Description and Impact

In response to a request from the Governor of Nangarhar and the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad mobilized the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to organize the distribution of 490 metric tons of wheat seed and 1,478 metric tons of fertilizer to Afghan farmers in all 23 districts of Nangarhar.

The wheat and fertilizer distribution campaign is just one part of a broader, anti-poppy initiative to ensure alternative livelihoods for Afghan farming families. The effort is coordinated by the USAID funded Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program, as implemented by Chemonics International. RAMP is the largest agricultural development initiative in Afghanistan.

Former US Ambassador Dr. Zalmay Khalilzad speaking to project beneficiaries in Jalabad, Nangarhar

The project has enabled a large number of food deficit households to produce more wheat, possibly circumventing the need for food aid. Total wheat output was 9,885.8 metric tons, produced by about 19,000 farm families, and this is equal to 16% of the total wheat produced from Nangarhar province in 2004. It meets the annual per capita wheat requirement of 61,786 persons – that is, about 11% of the provincial population consuming less than 2,100 kcal/capita/day. These results equate to an economic impact of $ 2 million.

Name of IP	# of Farmers received the seed	Land cultivated (hectares)	Total wheat seed distributed (mt)	Total fertilizer distributed (mt)		Average Production Kg/Jerib* (mt/hectare)	Total Production (mt)
				DAP	Urea		
Relief International	1,0792	2,158	269.8	269.8	539.6	720 (3.6)	7,772
ICARDA	1,718	344	43	43	86	640 (3.2)	1,100
RDRO	1,700	340	42.5	42.5	85	525 (2.6)	892
GAA	1,560	312	39	39	78	617 (3.8)	963
STAAR	1,284	258	32.2	32.2	64.4	499 (2.5)	640
RSSA	840	160	21	21	41	490 (2.4)	392
IFHOPE	1,680	336	42	42	84	577 (2.9)	970
Total:	**19,574**	**3,908**	**489.5**	**489.5**	**978**	**581 (3)**	**12,729**

* One jerib is 0.2 hectare

Quarterly Report	Q2FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Qasim Ali to Sayed Ahmed Road
Kunduz Reconstruction Agency (KRA)
Life of Project: October 10, 2003 – May 31, 2005
Provinces: Kunduz

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#49-0002-KRA	October 10, 2003	Saroj Basnyet	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$193,998**		

Project Accomplishments

KRA rehabilitated 7.2 kilometers of the Qasim Ali to Sayed Ahmed tertiary road in Aliabad District of Kunduz Province.

Communities have donated their land throughout the length of the road corridor and this has permitted an increase of width of the road surface from 2.5 or 3 meters originally to 7 meters in width.

Road Rehabilitation	Province	District	Km Completed		% Complete
			Target	Actual	
Qasim Ali to Ahmed	Kunduz	Aliabad	7.2	7.2	100%
		Total:	**7.2**	**7.2**	**100%**

In addition to land, communities from Qasamali village have donated their houses and have demolished them to enlarge the width of the road. The photo shows the demolition of buildings at Qasamali Village No. 2 located at 3.6 km. and the difference made to the structure of the road after rehabilitation.

The following photos were taken at kilometer 3.5 of the road before and during rehabilitation, i.e., during February 2005 and October 2005. They highlight improvements made to the road surface and width.

During rehabilitation

After rehabilitation

Locust and Sunn pest Control Control Program, Northern Afghanistan
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Period of Performance: March 11, 2005 – June 30, 2006
Provinces: Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Samangan, Sar-i-Pul, Takhar

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#50-0004-FAO	March 1, 2005	Abdul Samad Nazari	Dan Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$1,969,119**		

Project Description and Impact

FAO conducted emergency pest control activities based on egg bed surveys conducted in 8 districts of Baghlan province. The results indicate that the locust population will be significantly lower in most districts in 2006 and will pose a significantly less control problem than in 2005. Through 2006, FAO continued to implement locust and Sunn pest control campaigns, and provide technical assistance to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD).

- RAMP extended FAO's work in emergency control of Sunn pest and locust to June 30, 2006. FAO started implementing the locust control campaign in the heavier locust infested areas of Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan and Kunduz provinces while Government officials from the Plant Protection and Quarantine Department (PPQD) started implementing, under FAO administrative supervision, the locust control campaign in the lesser infested areas of northern Afghanistan. Organizers and operators for the locust emergency control campaign were recruited and deployed to locust-infested areas where the breeding areas were surveyed and spraying got underway as soon as hatching was observed.

- Data from the Sunn pest overwintering survey conducted by FAO in the northern and western provinces of Afghanistan was analyzed and used for planning the Sunn pest campaign.

- FAO has begun implementing the Sunn pest emergency control campaign in the northern, northwestern, and western provinces of Afghanistan. FAO and PPQD project staff worked in Jowzjan, Sar-i-pul, and Faryab provinces in March in recruiting and training local project supervisors, coordinators, and organizers, in getting all materials, supplies, logistics, and other preparations made, and in conducting a survey of Sunn pest infestation.

- Two FAO National Project Personnel (Plant Protection Specialists) and two PPQD officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Irrigation (Kabul) initiated similar activities for the Sunn pest emergency control campaign in Herat and Badghis provinces.

Quarterly Report	Q2FY06			PROJECT ONGOING

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Institutional Capacity Building
Chemonics International, Abt Associates
Life of Project: May 12, 2005 - August 31, 2006
Provinces: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#51-0004-Chemonics, Abt Associates	May 12, 2005	Louis Faoro	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$878,994**		

Project Description and Impact

Chemonics and Abt Associates provided a cadre of senior officials working to enhance the capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture: Dr. Mohamed Usman (Policy and Planning), Mr. Yaqub Roshan (Alternative Livelihoods), Mr. Rahman Habib (Infrastructure, Public and Foreign Relations), and Dr. John Mellor (Policy and national strategy desing). In addition to carrying out sectoral assessments, these consultants created effective systems and structures to improve the Ministry's ability to develop and implement activities in support of its national objectives – outlined in its *Master Plan,* completed in Fall 2006. The *Master Plan* documents the Ministry's strategy leading to a six percent overall growth rate for the agriculture sector – effectively doubling agricultural incomes in 12 years. The document emphasizes the necessity of enhancing food security, maintaining a focus on priority commodity groups, promoting livestock health, managing natural resources, establishing quality control measures, reducing poppy production, and pursuing further involvement the private sector.

Minister of Agriculture Ramin greeting RAMP implementing partners.

Advising the Minister

RAMP's senior advisors held a key responsibility to become informed on many diverse issues and to make recommendations to His Excellency Minister Obaidullah Ramin hat are to the long term benefit and sustainability of the agriculture sector. RAMP advisors actively participated reviews of Ministry programs and projects, concept papers, feasibility studies, appraisal, and protocol documents.

Dr. Usman wrote a position paper for the Minister relating to the privatization of the Afghan Fertilizer Company. This followed a thorough review of documents from several institutions at the request of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The result was that the Minister expressed his support to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and assigned two senior staff to assist the MoF in the privatization process. He also reviewed the draft terms of reference of the newly created Agricultural Alternative Department, and prepared a paper for the Minister on Privatization of Clinical Veterinary Services.

Mr. Roshan provided advisory support to the Minister in capacity development issues, and specifically in initiating a reform on improved division of labor between senior officials of the Ministry. Mr. Habib advised the Minister and several departments within the ministry areas, including the departments of foreign relations, communication, private sector development, public relations and infrastructure.

External Relations

Another of the important functions of the Senior Advisors was to develop and facilitate relationships between the Minister and officials from other Ministries, donor representatives and other foreign dignitaries. Mr. Habib and Dr. Usman were key participants in planning and conducting the bi-weekly meetings with the Minister and donor representatives. These meetings are very beneficial to the Minister and to the donors in formulating and refining plans that bring together the needs of the Ministry, and the resources and requirements of the donors.

Communications

RAMP advisors were actively involved in assisting the Minister to convey the important activities, plans and progress, and other information about the Ministry's activities to farmers, the general public, other government agencies and donors. The program contributed $30,000 in communications equipment (computers, cameras, audio recorders, projectors etc.) to the Ministry's Communication Department in Kabul, and communication branch offices in Nangarhar, Balkh, and Herat.

Afghanistan Policy Documents Developed by RAMP

- *Policy, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture* by Dr. Mohammad Usman
- *Strategy and Priorities for Accelerated Agriculture Growth in Afghanistan* by Dr. John W. Mellor
- *Agriculture Growth Priorities* by Dr. John W. Mellor
- *An Analysis of Afghanistan's Rangeland* by Donald J. Bedunah
- *Towards a Pastoralist Support Strategy* by Frauke de Weijer
- *Report on Afghan Pastoralist Conference* by Frauke de Weijer
- *A Step by Step Guide Towards Community Based Pasture Management and Integrated Tenture Development* by Liz Alden Wily
- *Getting Pastoralist Rights on the Agenda and Into Delivery* by Liz Alden Wily
- *Getting to Grips with Pastoralist Tenure Issues* by Liz Alden Wily

On March 29, 2006, RAMP facilitated a showcase to inform the public about the collaborative achievements of USAID and the Ministry. The event commenced with speeches from Minister Ramin, USAID Mission Director Alonzo Fulgham, and RAMP COP Louis Faoro. After the speeches, more than 400 attendees were invited to the RAMP office to tour an interactive exhibition of program accomplishments in agriculture and market development, infrastructure, and rural finance. This was a tremendous success, generating significant national media attention and demonstrating how RAMP activties will contribute $1.7 billion to the economy.

Building Capacity of Ministry and Staff

Dr. Usman worked closely with the General Policy Analysis and Planning department, establishing systems and training staff in methods and procedures that will improve the department's effectiveness. This department is critical as it sets the standards and the direction of the Ministry to implement the *Master Plan* and meet the needs of the agriculture sector in Afghanistan. Dr. Usman was a member (appointed by the Minister) of the Civil Service Commission team, and participated in interviews of candidates for super-grade positions within the Ministry. Four highly qualified professionals were selected among the candidates for positions in the departments of Plant and Animal Service, Natural Resource, Policy Analysis and Planning, and Governorate Liaison.

Mr. Roshan worked with the Agricultural Alternative Livelihoods (AL) Unit to build their skills and capacity. He has specifically facilitated discussions on how to streamline the Unit's mandate and mission statement, advised on finalizing the organizational structure, and provided technical support to identify key projects within the AL focus. He also worked with the Administration Department that is responsible for setting-up an IT support center to computerize the accounting and financial reporting system so it is compatible with the Ministry of Finance requirements.

To increase coordination among the Ministry departments, RAMP installed fiber optic Internet wiring on the compound and supplied computers for each department head. and providws computer and English training to staff working in agricultural extension and public outreach. RAMP also supplied additional media equipment to the Ministry so it can effectively produce and deliver extension messages and public outreach programs.

Pastoralist Support Strategy - As a follow-up to the Conference on Pastoralists in 2005, Ms. Frauke de Weijer completed a draft Pastoralist Support Strategy document, an important step in a consultative process towards developing a Pastoralist Support Strategy supported by government (Ministry of Frontiers and Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and Irrigation), donors, national and international experts, and most importantly the pastoralists themselves. The next step in the process will be that all stakeholders are invited to comment to and contribute in detail on the draft strategy document.

Quarterly Report	Q2FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Agricultural Input Supply Program (AISP) and
Agriculture Market Production Support (AMPS) Program
International Fertilizer Development Company (IFDC), Chemonics International, Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI), Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO)
Life of Project: August 24, 2005 - June 30, 2006
Provinces: Nationwide

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#52,54-0004-RAMP	August 24, 2005	Don Meier	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$800,000**		

Project Description and Impact

AISP (Fall 2005) and AMPS (Spring 2006) are two separate seed and fertilizer distribution programs designed to enhance the capacity and coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture at the national and provincial level as well as to present alternative livelihood opportunities to farmers. Through AISP, 14,000 metric tons (mt) of seed (wheat potato and onion) and 40,000 mt of fertilizer (DAP and urea) were distributed nationwide to more than 530,000 farmers in all 34 provinces. The more focused AMPS concentrated just on those provinces in Afghanistan that have some of the highest incidence of opium poppy cultivation where support for alternative livelihoods is most critical. This program is distributing high-value horticulture seeds (such as tomato, okra, cucumber, eggplant, watermelon, carrots, onions, etc.) and fertilizer to farmers residing in regions with established markets and processing centers.

Agriculture Input Supply Program (AISP)

AISP was a nationwide initiative in which the Ministry of Agriculture worked with MRRD, MCN, DFID, USAID, RAMP/Chemonics, IFDC, along with provincial and district Implementing Partners to provide the technical packages of fertilizers and seeds to 531,475 beneficiaries (98.8% of projected totals) throughout all of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. Through a voucher disbursement system, each farmer beneficiary received enough seed (mostly wheat but also onion or potato) and fertilizer (25 kg of DAP and 50 kg of urea) to cultivate one jerib (1 jerib equals ½ acre or 0.2 hectares) of land during the Fall 2005 planting season.

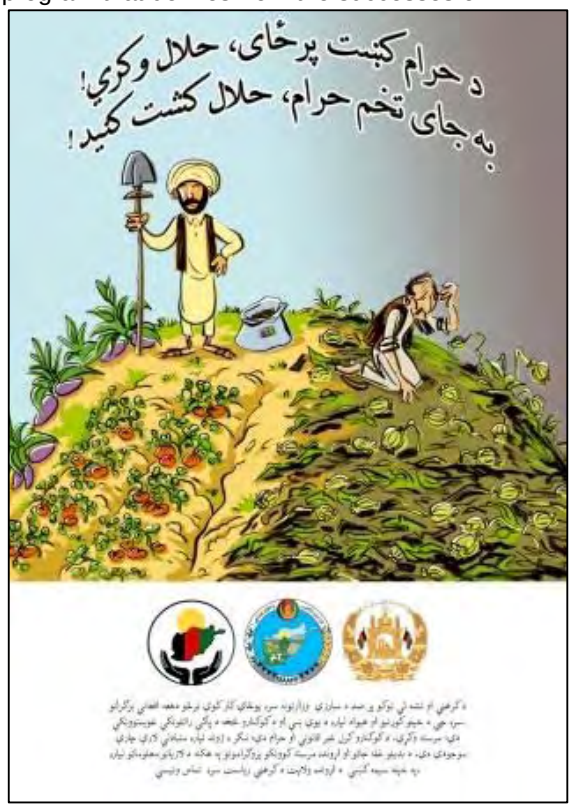
In May 2006, the farmers will began harvesting what they planted in the fall. After harvest, the participating farmers are expected to make repayments to their implementing partners, e.g. agricultural cooperative, farmers' association, or local *shura*, for an established value of the technical packages at a subsidized rate of 1,500 afghanis (approximately $30). The reflow funds will be used to invest in small, locally-selected community development projects.

Farmers in Badakhshan province plant wheat seed distributed through the Agricultural Input Supply Program (AISP).

Agriculture Market Production Support (AMPS) Activities

During the first quarter of 2006, RAMP staff members were extremely busy coordinating AMPS activities. This program is a more targeted distribution program that derives from the successes of AISP. Rather than distributing seed and fertilizer on a national scale, the spring program focuses on those provinces in Afghanistan that have some of the highest incidence of opium poppy cultivation, namely Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman (East); Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan (South); and Badakshan, Takhar (North).

Through AMPS, RAMP works directly with project managers on the USAID-funded Alternative Livelihood Programs (ALPs) implemented by DAI (ALP/East), Chemonics International (ALP/South), and PADCO (ALP/North). Project managers from the three ALPs are responsible for working with provincial directorates of MAF to select program beneficiaries and distribute the technical packages of vegetable seed and fertilizer. RAMP's role in AMPS was to procure and transfer the vouchers to each of the ALP regions (100,000 to each) as well as to provide voucher distribution workshops and training materials.



Poster distributed by RAMP and ALP project managers to promote the AMPS Spring distribution program. The poster encourages farmers to 'Plant *halal* (licit) seeds, not *haram* (illegal) seeds).'

In addition, RAMP prepared brief agriculture extension materials for each of the crops (tomato, okra, cucumber, eggplant sweet pepper, watermelon & melon in Pashtu as well as tomato, okra, onion, potato, carrot & cauliflower in Dari) that were printed and distributed to the AMPS/S and AMPS/N regions respectively. RAMP facilitated the review and approval of all newly prepared agriculture extension material by the Ministry Extension Department. It also ensured that the materials carried appropriate branding and alternative livelihood messages, including a poster in Pashtu and Dari prepared specifically for this purpose. In addition, radio programs promoting AMPS were developed and produced that were disseminated to the ALP regions for broadcast on local stations.

Quarterly Report	Q2FY06			PROJECT COMPLETED

Balkh Irrigation System Rehabilitation
Helping Afghan Farmers Organization (HAFO),
National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK), Ghulam Rasul and Company (GRC)
Life of Project: October 25, 2005 – January 31, 2006
Province: Balkh

Job Order No.	*Date of Award*	*Project Manager*	*USAID CTO*	*USAID CO*
JO#53-0002-HAFO, NESPAK, ACLU, GRC	October 25, 2005	Mhd. Ibrahim Sultani	Daniel Miller	Margaret Kline
Ceiling Price		**$4,880,568**		

Project Description and Impact

Under Job Order #53 RAMP worked with 3 partners to construct the Samar Kandian cross-river weir, head regulators for control of four canals and ancillary structures on the Balkhab River near Samar Kandian village of Balkh province. This is the largest irrigation project currently underway in Afghanistan and provide improved water supply to irrigate approximately 129,000 hectares of land.

This RAMP initiative provided the catalyst for the participation by ADB in funding numerous ancillary structures. Collectively, this multi-donor project will stimulate economic growth in the region and create wealth for thousands of families over the next generation. The impact of this RAMP work and the drawing to it of other donors with significant contributions makes this an ideal development effort.

The following table outlines the status of the various components of this project. By January 2006, RAMP partners had completed all the surveys and designs for the project, and GRC began construction in February 2006 and work was completed in July 2006.

Project Components	Implementing Partner	Subcontract / Purchase Order Value	Status
Survey of Imam Sahib Canal irrigation system; Development of topographic map of canal; Collection of GPS coordinate data, Designs of current state of irrigation structures, with proposed new structures.	HAFO	$23,210	Completed December 2005
Conducting surveys and developing designs for 3 weirs across Balkhab River: Head Regulator to serve the Imam Sahib Canal Village Samar Kandian Bangala Bridge	NESPAK	$671,180	Completed January 2006
Construction of Samar Kandian cross river weir, head regulators for control of four canals and ancillary structures. (construction based-off surveys and designs listed above)	GRC	$4,186,178	Completed July 2006

GRC laborers working on the Samar Kandian cross river weir in Balkh.